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SKIN FRICTION MEASUREMENTS AT A MACH NUMBER OF THREE AND MOMENTUM THICKNESS REYNOLDS NUMBERS UP TO A HALF MILLION

Anthony W. Fiore Aeromechanics Division

September 1980

TECHNICAL REPORT AFFDL-TR-79-3136

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> Surface shear stress measurements were made	in the Flight Dynamics
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nozzle wall at a nominal Mach number of three over the Reynolds number range of $2 \times 10^4 \le \tilde{R}_e \le 50 \times 10^4$. The surface shear stress was measured with a balance.

The resulting skin friction coefficients were verified by simultaneous measurements made with a Preston tube. The skin friction coefficient was also calculated using the Von Karman integral method. They were then compared with the experimental results of Matting et al., and Moore-Harkness along with the theories of Van Driest, Spalding-Chi, Wilson, and Shang et al.

The skin friction coefficients obtained by these methods agree with the results of Matting et al., in the Reynolds number range of 2 x $10^4 \le R_{\rm e_0} \le 18$ x

 10 and with the Moore-Harkness data in the range of Reynolds number given by 18 x $^{10^4}$ $\stackrel{<}{\leq}$ $^{\rm R}$ e $_{\rm \theta}$ $\stackrel{<}{\leq}$ 50 x $^{10^4}$. These measurements also agree reasonably well with

the theories of Van Driest, Spalding-Chi, Wilson, and Shang.

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FOREWORD

This report was prepared by Dr. Anthony W. Fiore of the Aeromechanics Division of the Flight Dynamics Laboratory (AFWAL/FIMG), Air Force Systems Command, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. The research was conducted under Work Unit Number 2307N424 entitled "Viscous and Interacting Flow Fields about Flight Vehicles". This report contains the results of an investigation undertaken to obtain skin friction coefficients at very high Reynolds numbers in a supersonic boundary layer. The research was conducted at a nominal Mach number of three for near adiabatic wall and zero pressure gradient conditions. This particular effort concerns itself with the measurements of surface shear stress from which the skin friction coefficient was obtained. The original experiments were performed between April 1974 and June 1978. They were conducted on the tunnel nozzle wall at a nominal Mach number of three, in the range of momentum thickness Reynolds numbers extending from 2 x 10^4 to approximately 50 x 10^4 .

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LIST OF SYMBOLS

(c _f) _G	= Skin Friction Coefficient measured with the Balance
(c _f)A	= Skin Friction Coefficient obtained with the Preston Tube and Equation 18
(c _f) _{HK}	= Skin Friction Coefficient obtained with the Preston Tube and Equation 17
(c _f)	= Skin Friction Coefficient obtained with the Preston Tube and Equation 16
C_f or $(C_f)_p$	= Skin Friction Coefficient defined by Equation 21
(c _f) _{VK}	= Skin Friction Coefficient obtained by the Von Karman Integral Method (Equation 22)
A ₁	= Van Driest function defined by Equation A.2
B ₁	= Van Driest function defined by Equation A.3
a _o	= Spalding-Chi temperature ratio (T _w /T _e)
b _o	= Spalding-Chi function defined by Equation A.ll
c _o	= Spalding-Chi Mach number function defined by Equation A.12
F	= The Shear Force measured with the balance in 1bs
F ₁	= The Allen function defined by Equation 20
F _c	= Spalding-Chi multiplying factor defined by Equation A.13
$F_{R\theta}$	= Spalding-Chi multiplying factor defined by Equation A.14
٤	= Reference length in feet
М	= Mach number
P	= Pressure in 1bs/in ²
$q = \frac{Y}{2} pM^2$	= Dynamic Pressure in 1bs/in ²
$R_e/\ell = \rho U/\mu$	= Unit Reynolds number in ft ⁻¹
$R_{e_d} = \frac{\rho_e U_e^d}{\mu_e}$	= Preston Tube Reynolds number
$R^*e_d = \frac{\rho^* U_e d}{\mu^*}$	= Preston Tube reference temperature Reynolds number

LIST OF SYMBOLS (Cont'd)

R _e x	= Length Reynolds number
$^{R}e_{_{\boldsymbol{\theta}}}$	= Local momentum thickness Reynolds number
$^{ar{R}}e_{_{m{\Theta}}}$	= Incompressible momentum thickness Reynolds number defined by Equation A.4
т	= Temperature in degree Rankine
U	= Velocity in ft/sec
х	= Distance from the tunnel throat to the probing station in inches
α	= Wilson's function defined by Equation A.6
β	= Wilson's viscosity ratio function defined by Equation A.7 $$
σ	= Wilson's Mach number function defined by Equation A.8
δ	= Boundary Layer thickness in inches
δ*	= Boundary Layer displacement thickness in inches
θ	= Boundary Layer momentum thickness in inches
d0/dx	= Variation in momentum thickness with the distance "x" as defined by Equation 23
ρ	= Density in slugs/ft 3 or lbs \sec^2/ft^4
μ	= Coefficient of viscosity in lbs sec/ft ²
$v = \mu/\rho$	= Kinematic viscosity in ft ² /sec
τ _W	= Measured wall shear stress in lbs/in ²

<u>Superscripts</u>

= Values based on Sommer and Short reference temperature method

LIST OF SYMBOLS (Cont'd)

Subscripts	
e	= Boundary Layer edge conditions
g or G	= Conditions based on force balance measurements
0	= Tunnel reservoir conditions
P	= Conditions based on Preston Tube measurements
S	= Shang's Theory
SC	= Spalding-Chi Theory
t	= Local total (or stagnation) conditions
VD	= Van Driest Theory
VK	≈ Von Karman Integral Method
W	≈ Wall conditions and/or Wilson's Theory
aw	= Adiabatic wall conditions
Constants	
A	= Cross-sectional area of the floating element of the shear stress balance given as 0.10752 in ²
a	= Constant in Equation 18 taken as 0.01659
b	= Constant in Equation 18 taken as 0.7665
С	= Constant in Equation 18 taken as 0.4681
d	= Preston Tube outside diameter (0.062 inches)
R	= Gas constant for air (1715 ft ² /sec ² °R)
Υ	= Ratio of specific heats for air (1.40)
r	= Turbulent recovery factor taken as 0.89

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

With the advent of the world energy crisis, it is rapidly becoming necessary to find methods for decreasing the total drag of flight vehicles in order to either decrease the fuel consumption for a given flight range or to increase the range for a prescribed fuel load. In supersonic flight approximately twenty percent of the total drag consists of skin friction drag. Because of its importance, it becomes necessary to obtain a more accurate estimate of this portion of the total drag. To date the only skin friction data available at very high Reynolds numbers are the few points of Moore and Harkness. (1) The purpose of this investigation was to make measurements of the supersonic skin friction coefficients over a large range of Reynolds numbers corresponding to those encountered by future very large flight vehicles or vehicles designed to fly at low altitudes.

Research was carried out on the contoured nozzle wall of the Flight Dynamics Laboratory's high Reynolds number wind tunnel. Surface shear stress measurements, leading to local skin friction coefficients, were made at a nominal Mach number of three over the momentum thickness Reynolds number range extending from 2 x 10^4 to 50 x 10^4 .

This corresponds to a length Reynolds number, based on the assumption that transition occurs at the tunnel throat, ranging from 10^7 to approximately 10^9 .

The surface shear stresses presented in this report were measured with a balance, measurements were also made with a Preston tube. The skin friction coefficient was also calculated using the Von Karman integral method. These experiments were conducted at near adiabatic wall conditions in the absence of a pressure gradient.

SECTION II

EXPERIMENTAL APPARATUS

1. THE WIND TUNNEL

The Flight Dynamics Laboratory's Mach Three High Reynolds Number Wind Tunnel is a blowdown facility with an 8.2 x 8 inch closed test section whose upper and lower walls are contoured. It operates at stagnation pressures of 50 to 600 psia. Since the facility does not have a temperature control system, the stagnation temperature is slightly below ambient temperature resulting from the Joule-Thompson effect. At these conditions the facility is capable of operation in the range of freestream unit Reynolds number extending from 10^7 to approximately 10^8 per foot. It is designed to run continuously for a maximum period of 10 minutes. Run duration during this investigation averaged about 30 seconds. Further details on operating procedures and calibration of this wind tunnel are available in Reference 2.

2. INSTRUMENTATION

a. Surface Shear Stress Balance and the Balance Retraction Mechanism

The surface shear stress was measured directly with a floating element balance shown in Figure 1. It was manufactured by the Kistler Instrumentation Company. It is a self-sealed unit with a flat surface permitting flush mounting in the tunnel wall. The floating element is 0.37 inches in diameter and has a peripheral gap of 0.003 inches. The balance is self-nulling to the center position and is statically balanced about all three axis.

Prior to installation in the tunnel, the balance was calibrated by applying known weights. Before and after each run the calibration was constantly checked with a self-calibration coil contained within the balance housing. The readout and electronic calibration control is also shown in Figure 1.

Primary concern was the possible destruction of the balance when exposed to tunnel starting-and-stopping-loads encountered when the tunnel shock wave passes over the balance's floating element. In order to protect the balance from failure, the injection system shown in Figure 2 was developed. Prior to tunnel operation, the balance is retracted within the housing, whose environment is at ambient conditions. The shutter is closed and pressure is placed against it with a pneumatic cylinder permitting the balance to be sealed within its housing. The housing unit is then evacuated to the anticipated freestream static pressure. With the balance protected in this manner, the tunnel is started. Once the starting shock has passed the probing station and the proper freestream test conditions have been established, the pneumatic pressure is released. The shutter automatically lifts and rotates to the open position exposing the balance to the test environment.

It is then lowered into position flush with the tunnel surface and the wall shear stress is measured. The balance is then retracted into the housing and the shutter is closed. The housing unit is once again returned to ambient conditions and the tunnel is shut down. The injection system is fully automatic and was designed so the injection (or retraction) cycle can be completed in approximately five seconds.

b. The Preston Tubes

Two Preston tubes and their related wall static pressure and temperature instrumentation were used to provide a second method for measuring the wall shear stress. The general arrangement of these tubes is shown in Figure 2 while the detailed design is shown in Figure 3. They consisted of cylindrical pitot pressure tubes placed tangent to the surface. They were constructed from #304 annealed stainless steel tubing with outside and inside diameters of 0.062 and 0.0472 inches respectively. The streamwise length of these pitot tubes was 0.125 inches long. Provided the Preston tubes have been properly calibrated, the local surface shear stress is obtained from the measurements of wall static pressure, wall temperature, and the Preston tube total pressure (References 3, 4, and 5). The Preston tube outside diameter to boundary layer thickness

ratio varied from 0.041 to approximately 0.124 depending upon the local Reynolds number.

A brief error analysis of the skin friction coefficients obtained by both the balance technique and the Preston tube method are presented in Appendix B of this report.

SECTION III

TEST PROCEDURE

This investigation was conducted at a nominal Mach number of three and at momentum thickness Reynolds numbers varying from 2×10^4 to 50×10^4 for near adiabatic wall and zero pressure gradient conditions. The Reynolds number was changed by two methods; namely, by changing the tunnel reservoir pressure from 50 psia to approximately 560 psia for a given probing station and by testing at eight different longitudinal stations for a constant tunnel reservoir pressure. The eight station locations are shown in Figure 4.

The tunnel was operated manually rather than in the automatic mode. This operational procedure permitted more time for starting load adjustment as compared to an impulsive tunnel start common to the automatic mode. All the data was recorded as a function of time on a multi-channel oscillograph. The recorded data were the tunnel reservoir pressure and temperature, wall static pressure, wall temperature, the Preston tube total pressure, and the surface shear stress measured with the balance. The instantaneous values of these parameters were used in the data reduction process.

SECTION IV

DATA REDUCTION

The data reduction procedure described in the following paragraphs involves only the calculations necessary to convert the experimental measurements to a form consistent with boundary layer standard parameters such as skin friction coefficients, momentum thickness Reynolds numbers, and other various parameters used in the different theories.

Since the boundary layer is assumed to be a constant pressure boundary layer, the edge Mach number is calculated from the energy equation:

$$M_{e} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\gamma - 1} \left[\begin{pmatrix} p_{0} \\ p_{w} \end{pmatrix} - 1 \right]}$$
(1)

The edge temperature, density, and velocity are computed from:

$$T_e = T_0/(1 + \frac{Y^{-1}}{2} M_e^2)$$
 (2)

$$\rho_{e} = 144 \frac{P_{w}}{RT_{e}}$$
 (3)

and

$$U_{e} = M_{e} \sqrt{\gamma RT_{e}}$$
 (4)

The viscosity at the edge of the boundary layer was calculated from Keyes's $^{\left(13\right)}$ equation written in the form:

$$\mu_e = 2.32 \times 10^{-8} \sqrt{T_e} / \left[1 + \frac{220}{T_e (10^{-9})} \right]$$
 (5)

where the edge temperature, $T_{\rm e}$, was obtained from Equation 2. The unit Reynolds number was calculated from the basic definition:

$$\frac{R_e}{\ell} = \frac{\rho_e U_e}{\mu_e} \tag{6}$$

while the length and momentum thickness Reynolds numbers are obtained from:

$$R_{e_{x}} = (\frac{R_{e}}{2}) \quad (\frac{X}{12}) \tag{7}$$

and

The second of th

$$R_{e_{\theta}} = (\frac{R_{e}}{2}) (\frac{\theta}{12})$$
 (8)

From nozzle boundary layer measurements made at conditions of M=3 and near adiabatic wall conditions Fiore $^{(7)}$ found that the momentum thickness in Equation 8 can be calculated from the empirical expression:

$$\frac{\theta}{x} = 4.5133 \times 10^{-4} \frac{M_e}{R_{e_x}}$$
 (9)

The skin friction coefficient obtained with the balance was calculated from the measured surface shear stress and the dynamic pressure at the edge of the boundary layer as follows:

$$(c_f)_g = \frac{\tau_w}{q_e} = \frac{(F/A)}{2}$$
 (10)

An empirical relationship was required to reduce the Preston tube measurements to C_f values. In this experiment, the Sommer and Short (8) reference temperature method was used, this relationship is:

$$\frac{T^*}{T_e} = \frac{\rho_e}{\rho^*} = (0.55 + 0.035 \text{ M}_e^2 + 0.45 \frac{T_w}{T_e})$$
 (11)

from which the quantity T* was obtained.

The density corresponding to this reference temperature simply becomes:

$$\rho^* = 144 \frac{P_W}{RT^*} \tag{12}$$

while the corresponding viscosity is:

$$\mu^* = 2.32 \times 10^{-8} \sqrt{T^*} \sqrt{1 + \frac{220}{T^* (10)}}$$
 (13)

The Preston tube Reynolds number in the reference temperature form is simply:

$$R_{ed}^* = \frac{\rho^* U_e d}{12 u^*}$$
 (14)

where "d" is the Preston tube outside diameter in inches. The Preston tube Mach number, M_p , was calculated by iterating the Rayleigh pitot formula:

$$\frac{P_{t}}{P_{w}} = \left[\frac{Y+1}{2} M_{p}^{2}\right] \frac{Y}{Y-1} \left[\frac{(Y+1)}{2Y M_{p}^{2} - (Y-1)}\right]$$
(15)

where P_{t} is the measured Preston tube total pressure and P_{w} is the corresponding wall static pressure.

The skin friction coefficient was calculated using the R.M.S. value of three empirical equations. They are the Yanta form $^{(4)}$

$$(c_f)_{\gamma} = 0.0736 \frac{(M_p/M_e)}{0.144}$$

$$(16)$$

$$(\frac{\rho_e}{\rho^*})^{R^*} e_d^2$$

the Hopkins and Keener expression (3)

$$(c_f)_{HK} = 0.0522 \frac{\binom{M_p}{M_e}^{1.75}}{\binom{\frac{\rho}{e}}{\binom{\frac{\rho}{e}}{p^*} \quad R^* \quad e_d}^{0.125}}$$
(17)

and Allen's original form taken from Reference 5 as

$$(C_f)_A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\rho_e}{\rho^*} \end{pmatrix} \left\{ \frac{1}{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\mu_e}{\mu^*} \end{pmatrix}} R_{e_d} \begin{bmatrix} 10 & (a \log^2 F_1 + b \log F_1 - c) \end{bmatrix} \right\}^2$$
 (18)

where a = 0.01659, b = 0.7665, and c = 0.4681 with

$$R_{e_{d}} = \frac{\rho_{e} U_{e}^{d}}{12 \mu_{e}} \tag{19}$$

and

$$F_{1} = \left(\frac{v_{e}}{v^{*}}\right) \left(\frac{M_{p}}{M_{e}}\right) R_{e_{d}} \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{Y-1}{2} M_{e}}{1 + \frac{Y-1}{2} M_{p}}^{2}}$$
 (20)

Since Equations 16, 17, and 18 resulted in skin friction coefficients very nearly the same, the R.M.S. value

$$(c_f)_p = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3} \left[(c_f)_y + (c_f)_{HK} + (c_f)_A \right]}$$
 (21)

was used. A few representative values have been calculated using Equations 16, 17, 18 and 21 and are tabulated in Table 2. The corresponding Van Driest (Reference 11 and 14) skin friction coefficient and the percent difference between Equation 21 and the Van Driest theory (14) are also included. Based on these results, it would appear that the use of Equation 21 is justified.

The Von Karman integral method was the third method used to calculate the skin friction coefficient. It was introduced primarily as a check on the values measured with the balance and the Preston tube. Since the Von Karman integral method makes use of the boundary layer history, it becomes necessary to find an expression for each term in the Von Karman integral equation (see Equation 22) as a function of the longitudinal distance "x".

$$(c_f)_{VK} = 2 \left[\frac{d\theta}{dx} + (2 + \frac{\delta^*}{\theta} - M_e^2) \left(\frac{\frac{\theta}{M_e} \frac{dM_e}{dx}}{1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} M_e^2} \right) \right]$$
 (22)

The empirical equations formulated by Fiore (7) were used in this calculation, these expressions are only valid for zero pressure gradient at near adiabatic wall conditions and for a nominal Mach number of three, they are:

$$\frac{d\theta}{dx} = 4.28442 \times 10^{-4} \frac{M_e}{R_e_x} = 1.1109 \left[1-2.0596 \times 10^{-3} \left(\frac{x}{M_e} \right) \right]$$
 (23)

$$\frac{\delta^*}{\theta} = 7.1496 \frac{M_e}{0.0518}$$

$$R_{e_x}$$
(24)

and

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$$M_e = -0.00176X + 3.0282$$
 (25)

The skin friction coefficients calculated using Equations 10, 21, and 22 are presented in both tabular and graphical form in this report.

The skin friction coefficients obtained by all three methods are compared with one another as well as with various theories and are analyzed in the next section. The detailed equations for the theories of Van Driest (References 11 and 14) and Wilson $^{\left(10\right)}$ along with the semi-empirical method of Spalding-Chi (References 15 and 16) are presented in Appendix A

of this report. Shang's code is not presented because of its complexity, however it is described in Reference 12.

SECTION V

TEST RESULTS

1. BALANCE MEASUREMENTS

The skin friction coefficients obtained by direct measurements with a balance are presented as a plot of C_f versus R_e in Figure 5 and C_f versus R_e in Figure 6. In both cases they are compared with the measurements of Matting et al. $^{(9)}$, and those of Moore and Harkness $^{(1)}$. They are also compared with the theories of Wilson $^{(10)}$, Van Driest $^{(14)}$, Spalding-Chi $^{(15)}$, and the calculations of Shang et al. $^{(12)}$. The measurements agree with Matting's data in the range of momentum thickness Reynolds numbers extending from 2 x 10^4 to 5 x 10^4 . As R_e increases from 5 x 10^4 to approximately 25 x 10^4 the new measurements scatter about the two points of Moore and Harkness by approximately $\pm 10\%$. For momentum thickness Reynolds numbers greater than 25 x 10^4 , the measurements appear to be equal to and slightly greater than the data of Moore and Harkness.

When the measurements are compared with the previously mentioned theories, the agreement between them is good. As shown in Figure 5, the skin friction measurements throughout the Reynolds number range of this investigation agree within $\pm 15\%$ of the Wilson, Van Driest, and the Spalding-Chi theories as well as Shang's code.

From Figure 5 we note that in the range $2 \times 10^4 \le R_e \le 35 \times 10^4$ the present skin friction measurements and those of Moore⁸ and Harkness are in agreement with each other; however, both are slightly greater than the theories shown. For $R_e \ge 35 \times 10^4$, all the theories tend to underestimate the measured skin θ friction coefficients by approximately 8 to 15%, depending upon the particular theory used. (See Figure 7 through 10.)

A least square fit to the measurements shown in Figures 5 and 6 resulted in the following empirical expression for the skin friction coefficient ${\bf r}$

$$C_{f} = \frac{4.435 \times 10^{-3}}{R_{e_{\theta}}}$$
 (26)

and

$$C_{f} = \frac{11.566 \times 10^{-3}}{0.139} \frac{0.118}{0.118}$$
 (27)

Equation 26 is valid in the range of Reynolds numbers $2 \times 10^4 \le R_{e_0} \le 50 \times 10^4$ while Equation 27 is valid in the corresponding range of $2 \times 10^7 \le R_{e_X} \le 1.5 \times 10^9$. Both Equations 26 and 27 are restricted to a near adiabatic wall with zero pressure gradient, and a nominal Mach number of three.

2. PRESTON TUBE MEASUREMENTS

The skin friction coefficient, obtained with a Preston tube, are presented in Figures 11 and 12 as a function of the momentum thickness and length Reynolds number respectively. In both these figures, the Preston tube data are compared with the experimental measurements of Matting et al. $^{(9)}$, and Moore-Harkness $^{(1)}$. They are also compared with the theories of Wilson $^{(10)}$, Spalding-Chi $^{(15)}$, Van Driest $^{(14)}$ and Shang et al. $^{(12)}$. Figures 11 and 12 indicate that the skin friction coefficients obtained in this manner are slightly below both the Matting and the Moore-Harkness results. In the Reynolds number range extending from $R_{\rm e_{\theta}} = 2 \times 10^4$ to approximately $R_{\rm e_{\theta}} = 30 \times 10^4$ all the theories shown in Figure 11 overpredict the measured skin friction coefficients; however, they agree very well with all the theories in the higher Reynolds number range of 30 x $10^4 \le R_{\rm e_{\theta}} \le 50 \times 10^4$.

The percent difference between the Preston tube skin friction measurements and those calculated from the theories of Van Driest, Spalding-Chi, Wilson and Shang are shown in Figures 13 through 16 respectively. The variation in the measured skin friction coefficient with respect to the Van Driest theory is shown in Figure 13. The maximum difference occurs at $R_{\rm e_0}=3\times10^4$, where the skin friction coefficient varies from 4% higher to 20% lower than the Van Driest theory. As the momentum Reynolds number is increased, the percent difference between the Preston tube measurements and the Van Driest theory decreases significantly. In the Reynolds number range given as 30 $\times10^4 \le R_{\rm e_0} \le 50\times10^4$ the measured skin friction coefficient is about four percent lower than the Van Driest theory.

Figure 14 shows the variation between the Preston tube skin friction coefficient and that calculated from the Spalding-Chi theory as a function of the momentum thickness Reynolds number. The percent variation between the measurements and theory as a function of $R_{\rm e_0}$ is similar to that shown in Figure 13, i.e., the percent difference is highest at the lower Reynolds numbers and decreases with increasing Reynolds number. The Spalding-Chi theory overpredicts the measurements by about an average of 8% at $R_{\rm e_0}$ = 4×10^4 ; however, as the momentum thickness Reynolds number is increased to 50 x 10^4 , the Spalding-Chi theory overpredicts the measurements by approximately two percent.

The percent difference between the Preston tube skin friction coefficient and those calculated from Wilson's theory are presented in Figure 15. Wilson's theory overpredicts the measurements by an average of approximately 8%. The scatter in the data changes significantly over the total range of Reynolds numbers. As seen in Figure 15 the maximum scatter occurs in the range 2 x $10^4 \leq R_{\rm e_0} \leq 25 \times 10^4$ and it decreases as the Reynolds number is increased.

The minimum scatter occurs in the Reynolds number range given as 25 x $10^4 \le R_{e_A} \le 50 \times 10^4$.

The corresponding difference between $(C_f)_p$ and those calculated by Shang are shown in Figure 16. At a Reynolds number of 3 x 10⁴ the scatter is such that $(C_f)_p$ varies from 4% greater to 14% smaller than Shang's theory. As the Reynolds number is increased this difference remains nearly constant; and the skin friction measurements are about two percent lower than the theory in the Reynolds number range 25 x 10⁴ \leq Re $_{\theta}$ \leq 50 x 10⁴.

VON KARMAN INTEGRAL RESULTS

The skin friction coefficients obtained from the Von Karman integral method are plotted versus the momentum thickness and length Reynolds number in Figures 17 and 18 respectively. The skin friction coefficients in the momentum Reynolds number range extending from $R_{\rm e_0} = 2 \times 10^4$ to $R_{\rm e_0} = 10^5$ fall well below the measurements of Matting as well as the four theories shown in Figure 17. This is reflected in Figures 19 through 22 where the percent difference between the Von Karman skin friction coefficient and the various theories are presented. In each case the Von Karman integral method yields skin friction values which are considerably less than the various theories. For example, the Von Karman skin friction coefficients are from 2% to 18% less than those predicted by the four theories shown in Figures 19 through 22.

As the momentum thickness Reynolds number is increased from 10^5 to 50×10^4 , the Von Karman integral method yields a near constant value of $(C_f)_{VK}$. Although the agreement between $(C_f)_{VK}$, the experimental measurements, and the four theories are reasonably good, it is not completely correct since the skin friction coefficient should continuously decrease with increasing R_e rather than remain constant. The cause is due to the fact that each term in Equation 22 is not known with the desired degree of accuracy in order to insure a monotonic decrease in $(C_f)_{VK}$ with increasing R_e . It should be noted, however, that an increase in the momentum thickness Reynolds number beyond 10^5 produces values of $(C_f)_{VK}$ which are larger than the previously mentioned four theories by about four to six percent.

SECTION VI

CONCLUSIONS

An investigation was conducted at a nominal Mach number of three over the momentum thickness Reynolds number extending from 2×10^4 to approximately 50×10^4 . The purpose of this study was to make skin friction measurements at very high Reynolds numbers for near adiabatic wall conditions and zero pressure gradient. The skin friction coefficients were obtained by three methods: they were measured directly with a balance, with a Preston tube, and they were calculated using the Von Karman integral method. The results of this investigation are summarized as follows:

- (1) The skin friction coefficient obtained with a balance and the Preston tube agree with the measurements of Matting et al. within 7%, and are within 4% of the Moore and Harkness measurements.
- (2) The theories of Van Driest, Spalding-Chi, Wilson, and Shang appear to be reasonably good in the range 2 x $10^4 \le R_{\rm e_{\theta}} \le 30 \times 10^4$. Above $R_{\rm e_{\theta}} = 30 \times 10^4$, all four theories underpredict by approximately ten percent the measured skin friction coefficients obtained in this investigation, as well as those measured by Moore and Harkness.
- (3) The Von Karman integral method with Fiore's empirical relations (7) yields skin friction coefficients which are too low compared to the measurements of Matting in the Reynolds number range 2 x $10^4 \le R_{\rm e_0} \le 10^5$. They are also too low with references to the theories of Van Driest, Spalding-Chi, Wilson, and Shang. For Reynolds number extending from $R_{\rm e_0} = 10 \times 10^4$ to approximately 50 x 10^4 , the Von Karman integral method results in a near constant skin friction coefficient which violates the concept of decreasing skin friction as the Reynolds number tends to infinitely larger values. The method can be improved, provided each term in the Von Karman integral equation can be expressed more accurately.

Figure 1. Floating-Element Skin Friction Balance

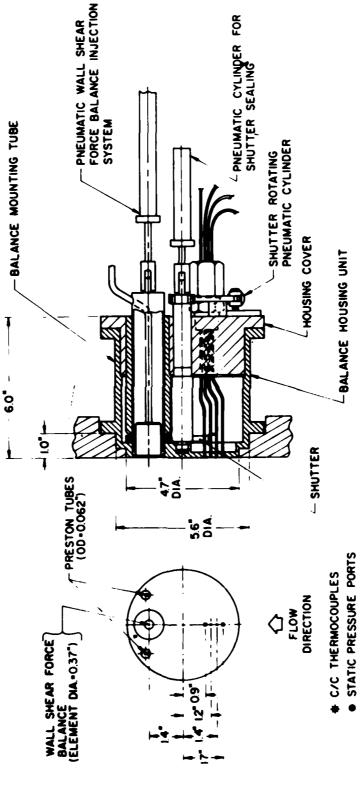


Figure 2. Drawing of Wall Shear Force Balance Injection System and Related Instrumentation

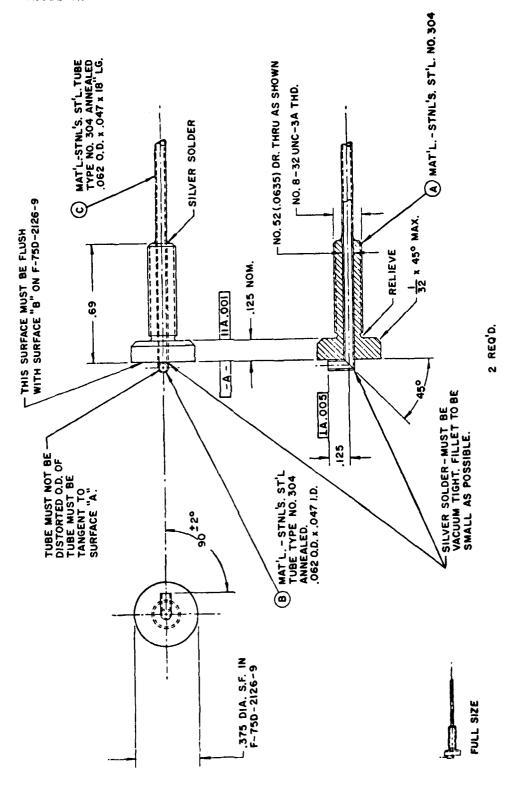


Figure 3. Detailed Design of the Preston Tubes

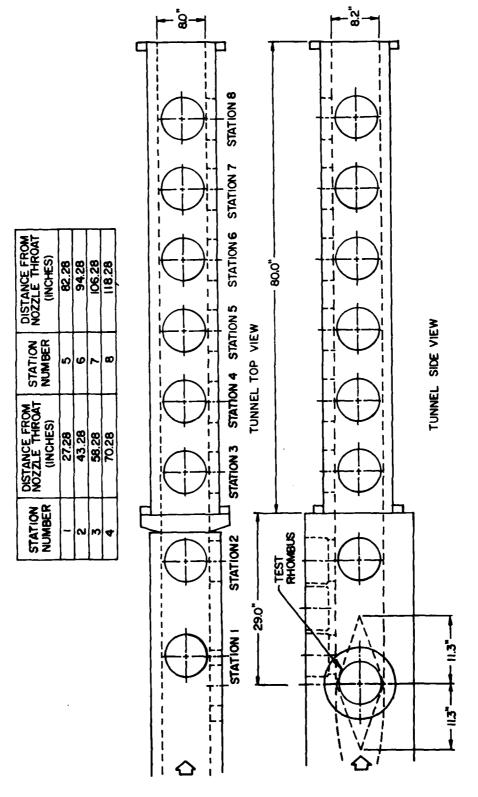


Figure 4. Tunnel Test Section and Diffuser Section Schematic

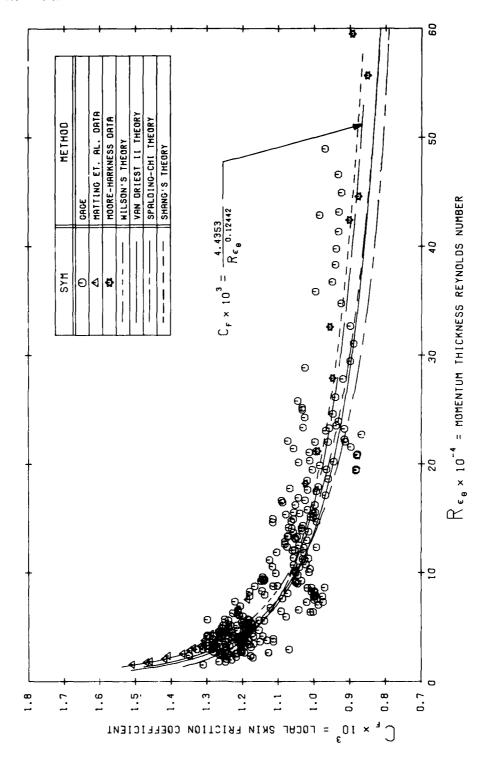


Figure 5. Local Skin Friction Coefficient Versus Momentum Thickness Reynolds Numbers for Hear Adiabatic Wall Temperature and M = 2.88

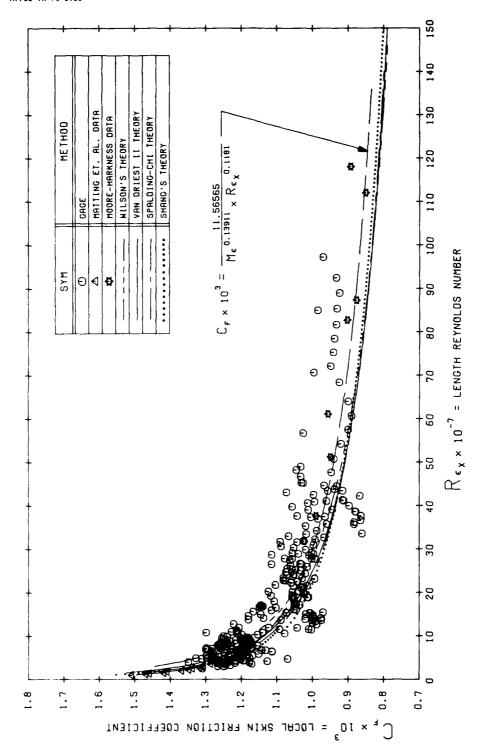


Figure 6. Local Skin Friction Coefficient Versus the Length Reynolds Number for Near Adiabatic Wall Temperature and M $^{\rm *}$ 2.88

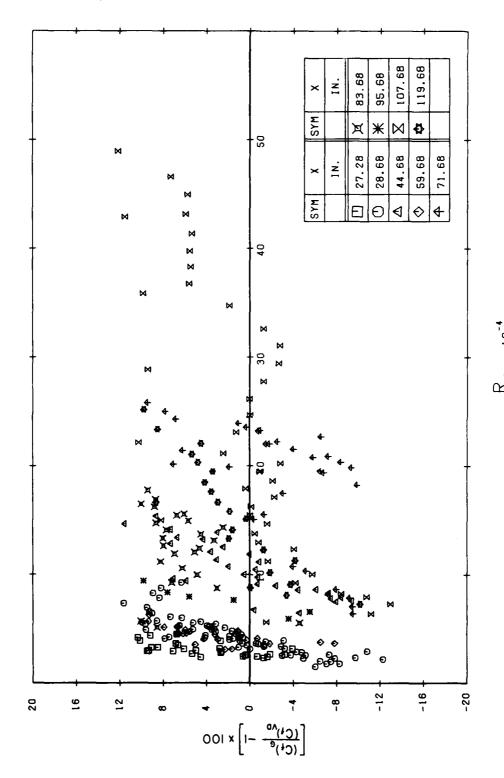


Figure 7. Percent Difference Between Gage Measurements and Van Driest Theory Versus Momentum Reynolds Number for Near Adiabatic Wall Temperature and M = 2.88

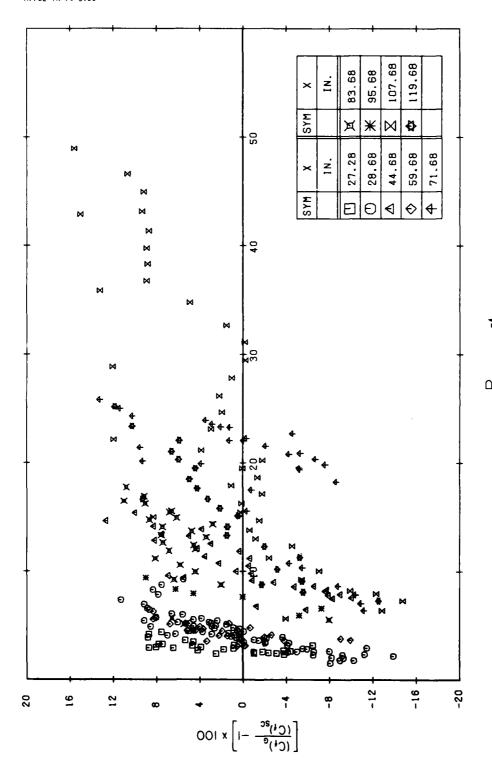


Figure 8. Percent Difference Between Gage Measurements and Spalding-Chi Theory Versus Momentum Reynolds Number for Near Adiabatic Wall Temperature and M $_{\rm P}=2.88$

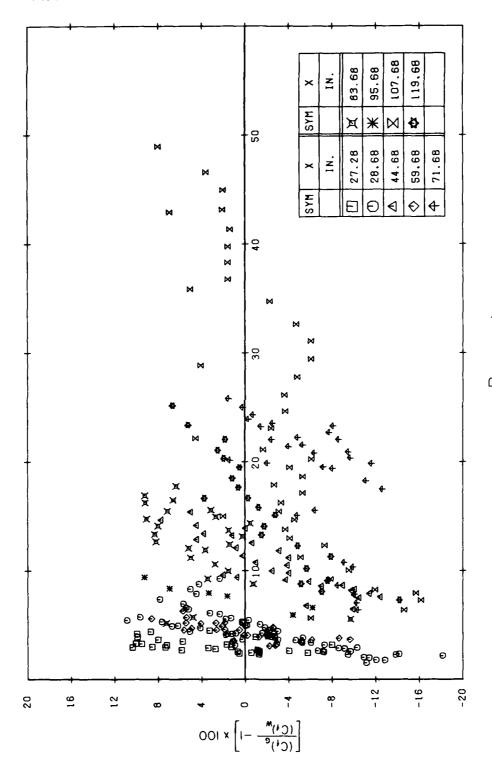


Figure 9. Percent Difference Between Gage Measurements and Wilson Theory Versus Momentum Reynolds Number for Near Adiabatic Wall Temperature and M $_{\rm B}=2.88$

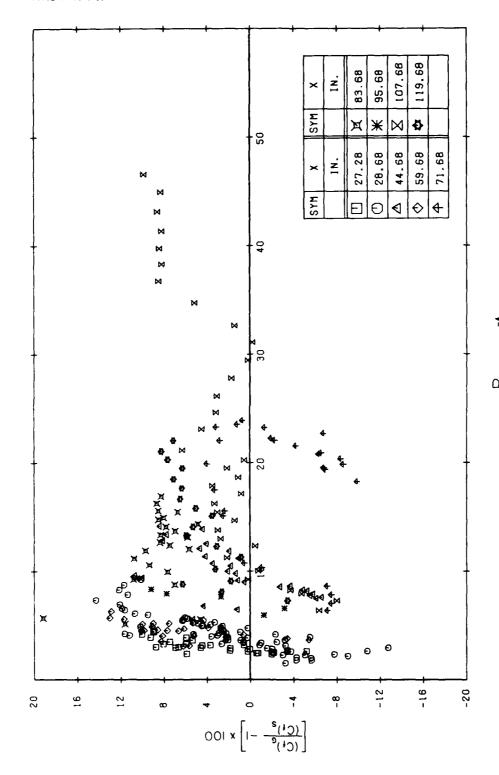


Figure 10. Percent Difference Between Gage Measurements and Shang Theory Versus Momentum Reynolds Number for Near Adiabatic Wall Temperature and M $_{\rm e}$ ≈ 2.88

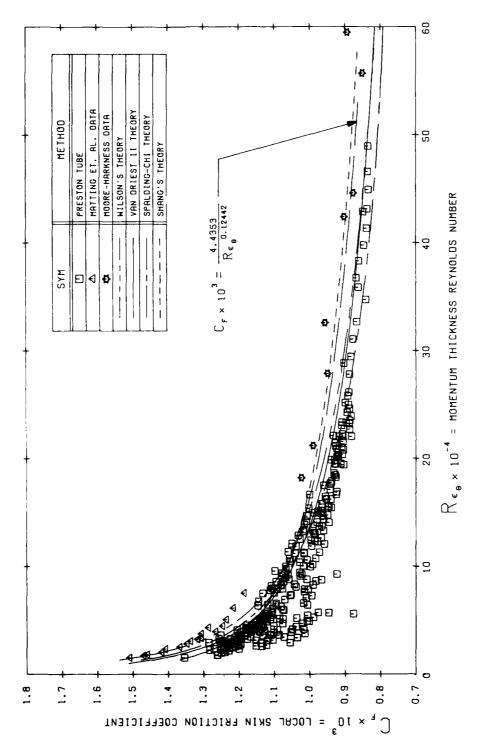


Figure 11. Local Skin Friction Versus Momentum Thickness Reynolds Number for Near Adiabatic Wall Temperature and M $_{\rm B}$ = 2.88

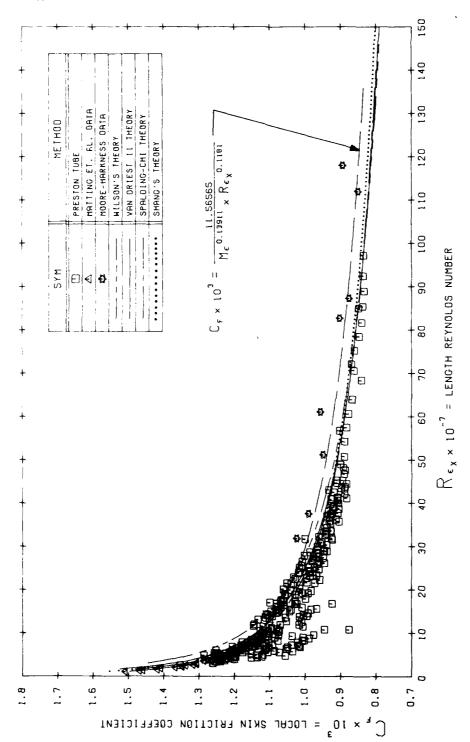


Figure 12. Local Skin Friction Coefficient Versus the Length Reynolds Number for Near Adiabatic Hall Temperature and ${\bf M}_{\rm e}$ = 2.88

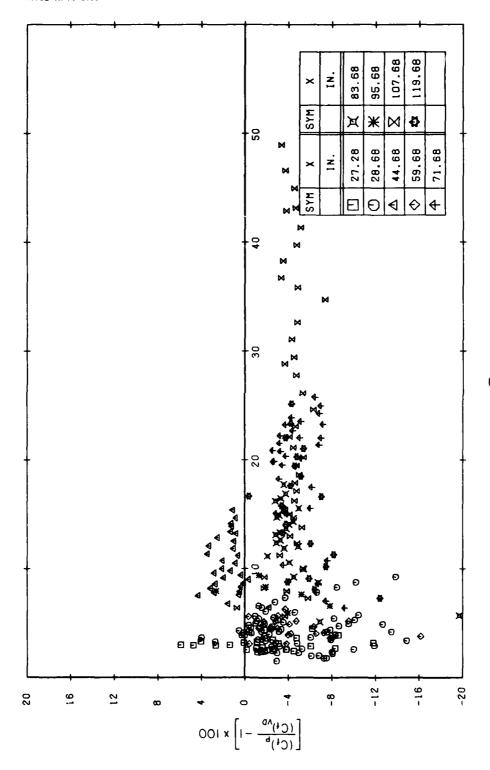


Figure 13. Percent Difference Between Preston Tube Measurements and Van Driest Theory Versus Momentum Reynolds Number for Near Adiabatic Wall Temperature and $M_{\rm e}=2.88$

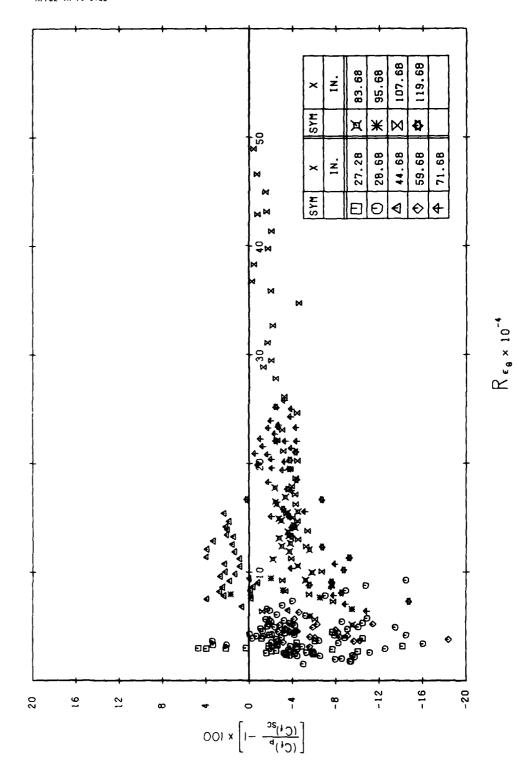


Figure 14. Percent Difference Between Preston Tube Measurements and Spalding-Chi Theory Versus Momentum Reynolds Number for Near Adlabatic Wall Temperature and M_e = 2.88

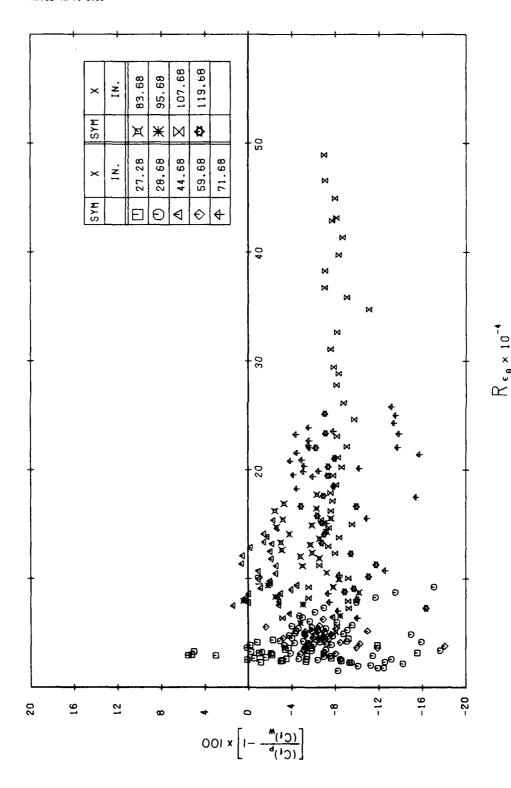


Figure 15. Percent Difference Between Preston Tube Measurements and Wilson Theory Versus Momentum Reynolds Number for Near Adiabatic Mall Temperature and M $_{\rm B}$ ≈ 2.88

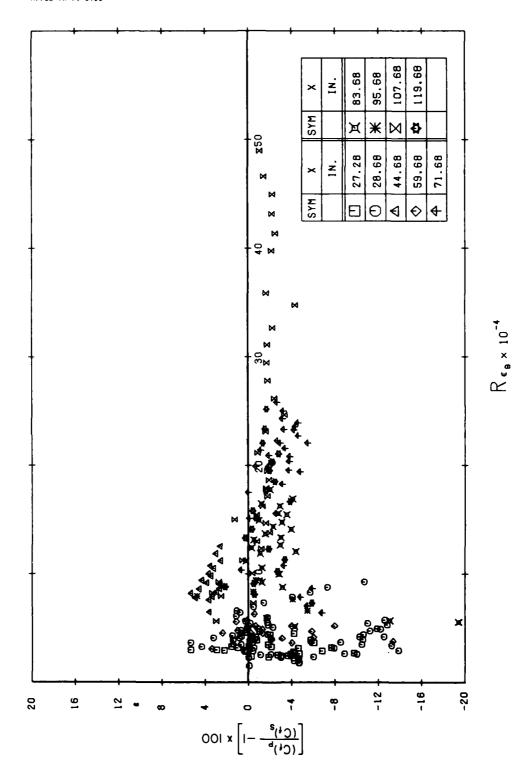


Figure 16. Percent Difference Between Preston Tube Measurements and Shang Theory Versus Momentum Reynolds Number for Near Adiabatic Mall Temperature and M $_{\rm H}^{\rm e}=2.88$

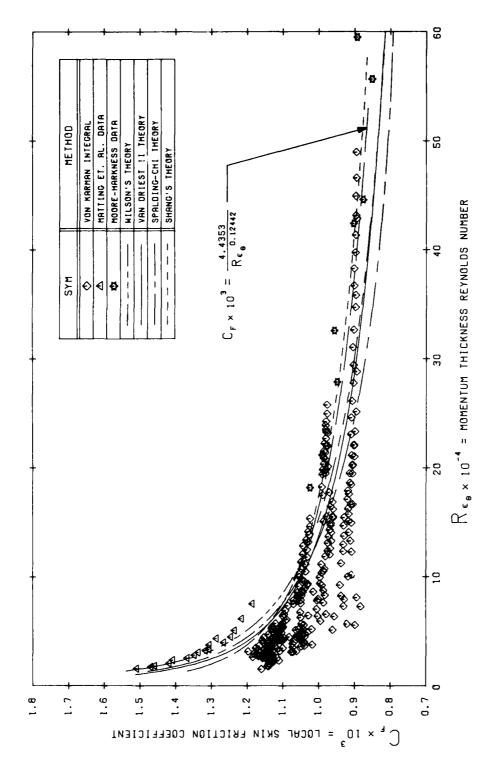


Figure 17. Local Skin Friction Coefficient Versus Momentum Thickness Reynolds Number for Near Adiabatic Wall Temperature and $M_{
m E}=2.88$

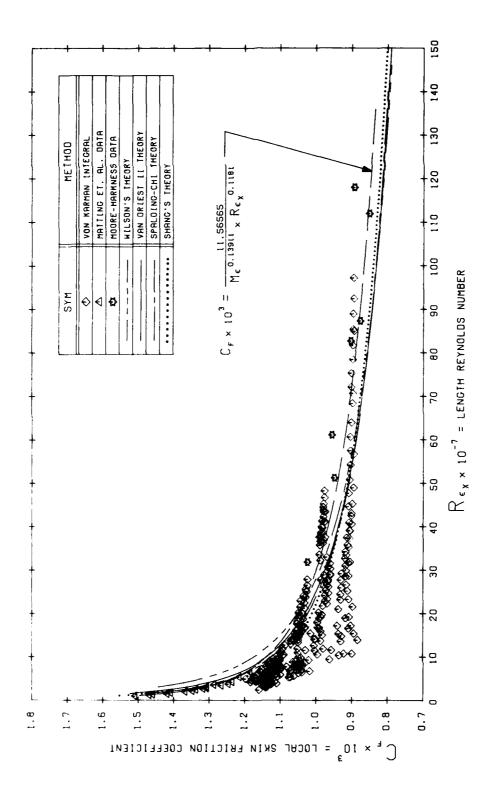


Figure 18. Local Skin Friction Coefficient Versus the Length Reynolds Number for Near Adiabatic Wall Temperature and M = *2.88

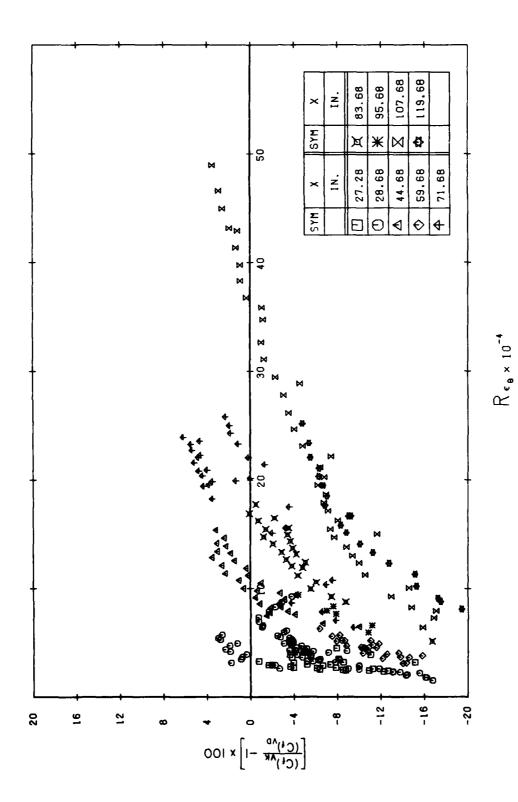


Figure 19. Percent Difference Between Von Karman Measurements and Van Driest Theory Versus Momentum Reynolds Number for Near Adiabatic Wall Temperature and M $_{\rm e}$ = 2.88

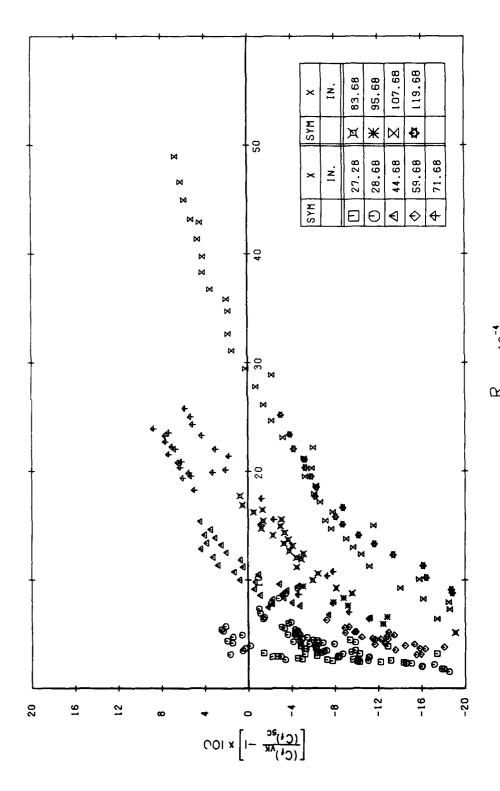


Figure 20. Percent Difference Between Von Karman Measurements and Spalding-Chi Theory Versus Momentum Reynolds Number for Near Adiabatic Wall Temperature and M_e = 2.88

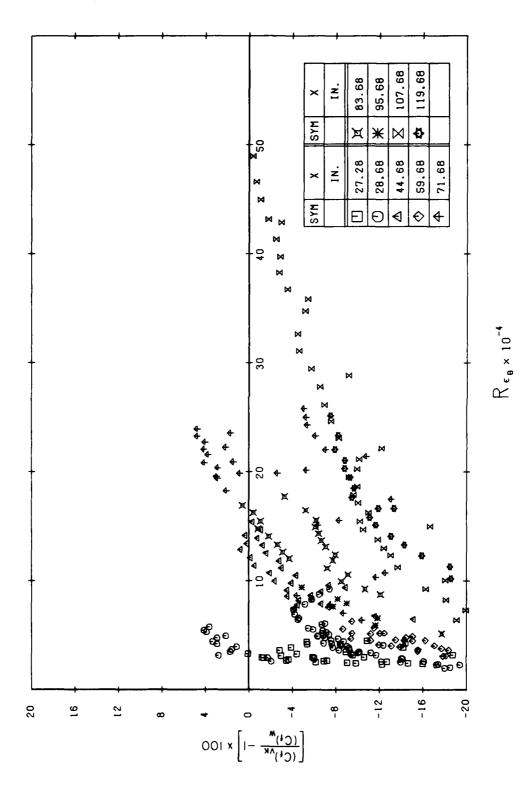


Figure 21. Percent Difference Between Von Karman Messurements and Wilson Theory Versus Momentum Reynolds Number for Near Adiabatic Wall Temperature and M_{_} = 2.88

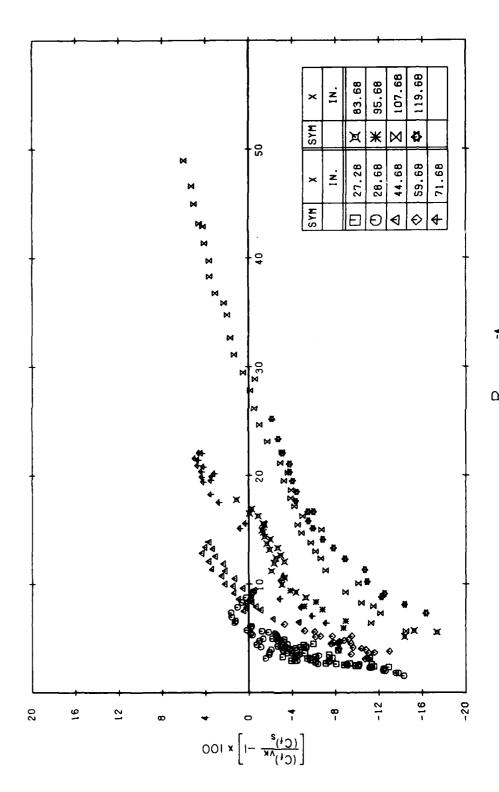


Figure 22. Percent Difference Between von Karman Measurements and Shang Theory Versus Momentum Reynolds Number for Near Adiabatic Wall Temperature and M_e = 2.88

AFFDL-	TR-	79-	31	36
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TABLE I MEASURED SKIN FRICTION COEFFICIENTS

DATE= APRIL 5 1974 STATION= 1 X= 27.28

P0 PSIA	10 0EG R	TW DEG R	PW	PSIA	π m	RE THETA *10**-4	REX +10++-7	(CF) G *10**3	(CF)P *10**3	(CF) VK	FC (CF) G *1 0**3	FC(CF)P *10**3	FC (CF) VK *10**3	FRT*RET	FRX*REX	-3130
75.43 79.11 93.82	422.95 445.26 445.90	421.24 480,66 480.32	2.68	8.70 9.27 9.63	2.89 2.85 2.31	2.3907 2.3370 2.7248	3.9584 3.9185 4.5069	1.34246 1.24438 1.19678	1.26447 1.24617	1.12138 1.10597 1.12366	2.64807 2.53914 2.48064	2.49425 2.54178 2.31791	2.21199 2.25582 2.32908	1.14653 1.01016 1.16134	.96238 .83040 .92672	
101.18	448.45	+80.65	3.10	10.55	2.92	3.2000	4.7861 5.5983	1.23874	1.13367	1.12654	2,57127	2,35317	3383 0178	1.23940	.98566	
112.22	450.36 450.36	480.98	3.27	11.69 12.84	2.96	3.1661	5.1810	1.25687	1.14787	1.13789	2.63202	2.40375	2,39266	1.34589	1,05173	
125.10	451.00	417.29	3.93	15.01	2.84	3,8958	6.0908	1.23.18	1,09791	1.06899	2,58023	2,12096	0651 3228	1.92091	1,72604	
147-17	424.22	416.96	99.4	17.63	2.87	4.4992	7.7577	1.24329	1.09792	1.07785	2.43361	2.13874	2,09965	2.21041	1.95654	
						DATE= APRIL	IL 9 197		STATION= 1	x= 27.28						
POPSIA	10 0EG R	TW DEG R	PSIA	PP	3 E	RE THETA	REX *10**-7	(CF) G	(CF)P*10*3	(CF) VK	FC (CF) G	FC(CF)P	FC (CF) VK *10**3	FRI*RET *10**-4	FRX*REX *10**-7	
96.35		469.47	2.51	9.43	2.96	2,5375	4.3565	1.23516	1.22793	1,15133	2,58089	2,56579	2,40574	1.08530	.83962	
102.89	443.48	469.47	2.76 3.09	10.82	3.01	2.9576	4.7212 5.2706	1.30493	1.24808	1.16826 1.16322	2.76445	2.58171	2,47491	1,25424	1.05939	
						DATE= APRIL 12	IL 12 1974	STAT	. ON= 1	X= 27.28						
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79.00	428.37	420.57	2.40		2.33	2.4377	3,379.	1.25734	1.24384	1.13931	2.49078	2.41731	2.25538	1.18096	.97330	
96.03	460.04	482.20 420.55	2.73	3.62	2,33	2,5021	4.9254	1.23524		1.13623	2.5-366	2.49125	2,33970	1,10156	1.18545	
1102.89	462.53 464.48	482,94	2.81	19.28	3,03	2,3535	4.5870	1.24310		1.10575	2.10540 2.70120	2.49521	2.4-324	1.27395	.92317	
						DATE= APRIL 16	11 16 1974	STAT	I 0N= 1	X= 27,28						
9	2	ĭ	3.	d	Ā	RE THETA	REX	(CF) 6	(CF)P	(CF) VK	FC (CF) 6	FC(CF)P	FC (CF) VK	FRT*RET	FRX*REX	
PSIA	DE6 2	05G R	PSIA	PSIA		*10**-+	*10**-7	+10++3	+10+3	*10**3	*10**3	+10++3	*10**3	*10**-4	.107	
82.32	438.08	455.21	2.48	8.82	2.93	2.4595	4.3073	1.25373	1.22800	1.14133	2,57717	2,51,26	2,33680	1.09507	. 87143	
65.98	120.01	452.91	2.81		2.33	2.5910	4.32/9	1.25551	1.20485	1.11134	2.52478	2 42098	2.23308	1.17749	.97885	
100.61	436.81	452.27	2.99	11.49	2.95	2,9760	4.0335	1.32382	1.27964	1.14541	2,72582	2.04083	2, 36381	1,31882	1.03900	
107.93	436.17	452.25	3.48	12.87	2.43	3.2178	5.11.5	1.24097	1.20844	1-10421	2.50194	2.+3636	2,22621	1.45747	1.21641	
117.07	435.53	452,59	3.82	13,83	2.83	3.4863	5.3035	1.27186	1.16223	1.09603	2,55122	2,34042	2, 20721	1.57732	1,32820	
142.68	436.81	452.59	4.4	16.99	2.91	4.1767	7.0755	1.27544	1.15099	1.09313	2.58511	2,33287	2.22572	1.48336	1.57388	
151.83	438.08	452.59	6.40	18.06	2.90	4.4155	7.5146	1.25330	1.12717	1.09225	2.53104	2.27676	2,20628	2, 00265	1.05848	

TABLE : ASURED SKIN FRIGITOR CORFFICIENTS

	FRX*REX	•	•	•	•		1.1	1.2		7		1.00661	1.8	1.6	7		2 • 5	2.1	, ,			2		, ,		, ,	, N	,	1	•		× 40 4 × 0 4	.10**-7			•	::0	•	:	7:5		7								2.2	2.37258	٧٠,	2.7		;
	FRI*RET											1. 31364																				1.0	•10••-4	7,047	. 40	5	-														2,73116				
	FC (CF) VK		6,6737	0410742	2, (13,)	2.13257	2,13317	2,2083	2,22320	2.25.004	2.2.651	2,22232	2.1+005	2.21338	2,22040	2.17.423	7.1,037	2,13215	2.1:7-5	2.1.522	2.1.135	2 11513	7 6 7 7 8 7	26664 6	0 77 77 0 7	0.0110.0	2 62228	01110	10000	1.94460		٠	*10**3	56.05	1 1 2	22.75	17.91	2099	2574	2086	2817	2379	2691	2532	0793	22.50	2	1744	7.52	1587	2.1+258	1582	1037		1343
	FC(CF)P	,	? .			3213	3.3	3338	~	~	~	2,31087	~	. ~	10	\sim	١ ٧			4 .	• -	• •	٠.			3 1	n 1	0 1	0 P	-		,	•10 ••3	4	1			.41	5	.37	4.8	36	7	3	0 ?			,,,	, ,		2.19281	6	.13		. 13
	FO (CF) 6		7644	1177	1155	2787	3602	3375	3410	3634	3601	2, 31325	4.45.2	37.32	3393	3105	2 1 4	34.30	2072	7 1 7 2	24.5		36 76	3002	0 - 1	9000	2000	1000	2017	7430			*10**3	5 5 2 K	100	4063	3291	4179	4 335	3488	4462	3614	3985	3753	4513	3,564	3508	3070	3305	3220	2, 29191	3123	3352		3589
CIE4TS X= 28.03	(CF) V6 *10**3		1:1		7:1	7 . 7	1.1	1.1	1:		-	1.12629	-		: :	-	-			•	•	: .	7 .		•					-	X= 28.53	í	*10**3	66.49	26 46 1 1 1	1.13636	1-13453	1,13213	1.14464	1.12874	1.14758	1.13353	1.14111	1.13506	1,09533	1.12362	1.12/05	1.11429	1.10650	10062	1.09533	1.09808	10.084.94		
, COEFFI [CN= 1	(OF)P		1.25405	1.66669	1.25412	1.13415	1.22915	1.22443	1.13481	1.13185	1.17883	1.17294	1.20024	1 15050	1.15551	1.1 (123	1.4 4.1	1.12745		06001.1	1.10012	0210117	1.07.00	5060.1	1 - 00040	1.04863	1.01199	19766.	. 45566	16026.	I 0N= 1		*10**3	307.16	1.25676	1.24356	1.27667	1,23625	1.24566	1.21412	1.25090	1.13651	1.24594	1,18915	1,16395	1.17441	1.17495	1.15595	10641.1	1 1 2 8 7 3	1.12101	1.11490	1.10046	1	1.09074
M FPICITO	(CF) G *10**3		-	-	-	_	-	_	_	٠-	٠.	1.17719		•	•		•	•	•	•		•	٦,	- '	-	_	_	_	_	_	TATE		*10**3		1.000	1.22541	1.21266	1.23368	1,23392	1.20937	1.23035	1,19512	1.20670	1,19657	1.29131	1.19387	1.19111	1.17835	101/20/	1.48.44.4	1.17167	1.17647	20430	,,,,,,,,	1.20720
304E) SKIN Y 15 1374	:		2.4541	3056.5	3.5854	3.8937	4.2859	**72*1	5.2653	5.5730	5.9426	6 - 5353	40.00	4.6.4.4	7.0721	7 7 2 9	7.9114	2000	7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	4.000	0.000	7.000	10.02.01	10.9474	11.9030	160/021	15.7355	24.0063	15.6366	16.7538	Y 29 1974		Y-1001.	4637.6	2 1 7 0 . 0	3.2940	3.7429	3.74+7	4.1718	4.7348	5.3437	5.7172	5.3576	6.4297	7.1931	6.7902	7.1377	7.55045	0.000	A . A 2 7 E	0642-6	9.6212	10.4847		11.2284
MEASU JATES HAY	7 H E		1.0150	2.2014	2.0675	2,3669	2.6015	2, 5733	3.2098	3.4129	2.6272	3.3607	1210		1010	97.11.1	70.00	11.70	K110	1000.	0.100	000000	00.0175	7944	1666.0	7 . 37 38	7.8534	8.2771	5.7623	3.2706	JATE= MA	,	*10**-4		10000		2.2881	2.2847	2.5687	2.8765	3.2934	3.4825	3,6502	3.9184	4.2399	4.0985	4.3189	4.5217	00700	5.2104	5.44.29	5.6736	6.11.3	:	5
	r T											7 4																				-	Σ. Σ		16.0	. 0	2.0	2,91	2,95	2.93	2.98	5.96	2.98	2,38	2,90	2,36	2.97	2,95	6,43	200		2.94	. 0	,	2.95
	A I S d		7.52	8.77	4.77	3.90	11.38	12.64	14,000		0	17.30	4		13.61	7 0 0	1000	2 2 2 2 2	, ,	70.47	20.00	100	14.02	51.51	34.65	35.44	39.06	41,53	44.16	40.54		;	PSIA	č	07.0		9.0	9.57	10.70	12.18	14.34	15.03	16.39	17.17	18.57	18.34	19.38	20.03	25.22	27.62	25.96	26.88	23.16	, , ,	11.10
	PW		Ç.	20	25	35	6		4	· ~	2 .	1	2 4	2 4	. 0		, ,	9 1	, ,	٧.	٥:	₫;	<u>.</u>		?	8	/	10	~	7			PSIA	•	1.04	2 2 2 2	. 5.	2.76	2.93	3, 35	3.60	3.94	4.02	4.35	4.86	69.4	90.	2.5	10.4	900	2.0	6.70	2.20		7.62
	7.8 DEG R		٠.	•	6	7	~	0	•	. `		400.30		• •	• •		• 1	• :	•	•	•	•	•	:	۰	•	۰,	•	•	7			1# 0EG R		491.05	1000	141.06	485.61	460.03	474.78	474.78	474.78	474.78	474.78	434.08	474.78	474.78	47.4.74	0 / 0 / 10 / 10 / 10 / 10 / 10 / 10 / 1	.71. 70	174.12	474-12	00.04		06.034
	10 3€6 ₹		514.41	486.51	516.32	509.38	507.4+	5.05	506.17	506. 81		507.44	7 6 7	1000	505 a 4	3 4 4	TC - 20 5	100		207.44	200.81	200-17	500.40	501.73	501.7	502.37	502.37	501.73	501.73	501.10			10 066 R		74.000	20.01	472. AG	502.69	496.68	495.08	496.35	496.35	496.35	496.35	472.25	496.98	496.35	496.35	1,000	22 907	100	405.04	488.10		448.10
	PSIA		71.56	80.73	82.57	93.58	102.75	113.76	178.44	137.61	100	156.06	100 90	00.007	176.30	70.00	20.00	204 500	10.000	209.17	218.35	76.177	244.04	22.492	2992	304.59	324.77	341.28	361.47	301.65		;	PSIA	:	2 :				5	m	2	2	9		9	9	_ :	_	::		217.18	2			_

AFFDL-T	R-79-	3	1	3	í

TABLE I MEASURED SKIN FRICTION COEFFICIENTS

R-79-	3136																																
	FRX*REX *10**-7	1.00787	1,39143	.97352	1.11470	1.19903	1.71463	1,37918	1.47348	2.01671	1.61391	1.72508	1.02935	1.88395	2.03121		FRX*REX	410**-7	3,39677	3.56261	3.70861	3.88667	4.06765	4.36970	4.65137	5.10515	5.40371	5.76793	6.06643	6.44677	6.78946	7.35547	7.69382
	FRT*RET *10**-4	1.24124	1.26068	1.33493	1.46535	1.57899	1.70229	1.79827	1.91096	2,36813	2.05780	2.16473	2.30490	2,37197	2,52198		FRT*RET	*10**-4	3,53224	3.89775	4.05922	4.25311	4.42859	4.69247	5.07147	5.47906	5.62009	6.16701	6.50586	6.88029	7.22379	7. 7.3997	8.12491
	FC (CF) VK *10**3	2,28910	2.19994	2.55990	2,48569	2,45598	2.18913	2.43217	2.41941	2.18270	2.37761	2.33883	2.35492	2,34807	2, 31487		FC (CF) VK	*10**3	1,90452	2.01180	2,01343	2,01351	2,00319	1.92333	2,00914	1,97659	1,98509	1.97038	1,97765	1,96824	1,96249	1,94721	1.94920
	FC(CF)P	2.26414 2.43894	2,22249	2.39364	2.26880	2.28985	2.00980	2,20692	2.17825	1.98156	307		*	2.09354	2.02000		FC(CF)P	+10+3	2,06993	2,10869	2.09505	2.07930	2.06028	2.03215	2.04858	2.01365	1.99301	1.98386	1.96911	1.94684	1.94259	1.91714	1.90976
	FC (CF) 6	2, 42112 2, 38649	2,25060	2, 51495	2.47151	2, 42312	2.41864	2.40220	2.46075	2.48641	5.40549	2,43127	2.43970	2.43974	2.44976		FC (CF) 6	+10++3	2.02123	1.90018	6606	9215	1.93275	1.99090	900	1.98591	1,96352	1,96346	1.99686	0163	1.97089	2, 12057	2.05274
X= 23.68	(CF) VK	1.14352	1,16731	1.19219	1.17058	1,16144	1.10413	1.15230	1.14845	1,09989	1.13542	1.12399	1.127 00	1.12444	1,11503	X= 44.68	(CF) VK	*10**3	1,02500	1,04595	1.04580	1.04393	1.04018	1.034.09	1.04291	1.03210	1.03337	1,02768	1.02873	1,02493	1,02220	1.01987	1.01985
STATION= 1	(CF)P	1.13105	1.05230	1.11485	1.06844	1.08287	1.01368	1.04559	1.03397	38866	1.01753	1.00417	.98561	1.00255	. 97299	STATION= 2	(CF) P	+10++3	1.11403	1.09643	1.08820	1.07804	1.06982	1.05388	1.05338	1.05145	1.03750	1.03471	1.02429	1.01463	1.01184	1.00412	. 93924
	(CF)6 *10**3	1.20947	1.06561	1.17126	1.16390	1.14590	1,21389	1.13811	1.16307	1.25294	1.14873	1.16841	1.16757	1.19707	1.18000	STAT	(CF) 6	*10**3	1.08782	. 98792	. 39206	. 99624	1.00360	1.04441	1.04152	1.03697	1.02214	1.02407	1.03372	1.04396	1.02370	1.11167	1.07.05
APRIL 25 1974	REX +10++-7	4.2432	4.7081	4.3527	5.5405	8.90.8	7.0835	6.7610	7.1794	3.3026	7.7693	8.1958	8.7390	9.1082	9.5769	Y 16 1974		*10**-7	11.5726	13,3415	13.9060	14.5595	15.2860	10.0126	17.3224	18.7567	19.9753	21.2403	22.4536	23.3008	25.3504	25.5023	27.9237
DATE= AP	RE THETA	2.6105	2.9498	3,1628	3.4768	3.6785	4.2864	4.1766	4.4191	4.9080	4.7306	4.9425	5.2810	5.4313	5.7276	DATE= MAY	RE THETA	+13**-+	6.4767	7.5888	7.9058	9.3170	8.6417	4.5047	9,8039	10.5114	11.1997	11.8447	12.5287	13.2274	13.0826	1++5503	15.3772
	[니 후	3.02	3.01	3.07	3.04	3.02	2,32	3.02	3,02	2.93	3.00	2.38	3.00	5.39	2.38		¥.		2.83	2.83	2.30	2.90	2.30	76.0	5.0	2, 30	2.91	2.40	2.91	2.31	2.91	2.31	2.91
	A I S d	7.70	8.62	9.53	10.69	11.85	13.22	13.57	14.50	15.86	15.89	15.90	17.83	18.88	19.91		d	PSIA	20.05	24.50	55.54	26.89	28.15	30.00	32,05	35.27	37.43	40.41	42.58	45.46	43.22	51.49	53.34
	PH	2.34	2.67	2.67	3.09	3.34	4.01	36.5	60.,	4.68	4.51	4.84	5.09	5.25	5.58		g.	PSIA	5.66	6.57	6.82	7.16	64.7	7.91	3 2 2	9.07	9.57	10.23	10.73	11.40	11.38	15.49	13.06
	TH Deg R	419.25	+72.54	477.54	472.55	472.88	417.59	472.88	472.22	417.27	472.22	471.89	471.56	+71.56	470.30		ĭ	0±6 R	450.21	*8** 33	484.53	48+129	48+.27	14 A 20	47.5.44	475.10	475.10	+75.10	475.10	~74.77	-74.12	464.23	+6+•29
	70 366 8	422.82	64.644	451.36	451.39	452.63	423.46	423.20	453.83	424.72	+53.89	453.83	453.83	453.84	454.53		10	DEG 3	*88.59	511. 1	511.41	510.14	510.1+	77.664	500.34	506.97	506.97	506.97	505.97	500.97	506.3.	501.25	5 11 . 93
	POPSIA	79.26	39.54			127.19		145.02		154.84				191.71	202.76		0 0	PSIA	161.47	205.50	214.68	555.69	234.86	240.37	256.05	296.24	306.42	324.77	34**95	365.14	333.49	≁03•00	+22 • 62

TABLE : MEASURED SKIN FOLDTIOF CORFFICELINES CARE HAY SELEPT STATEONS 2 X= 44.63

3230																																	
FRX*REX *10**-7	3,38420	3.51026	3.74231	000000	4.23535	4.63491	5.02149	5.28100	5.66895	6.39180	6.81518		FRX*REX	1,67241	1.69407	2,27592	2.15863		FRX*REX	101	1.55244	2.19420	1.86181	2.27902		FRX*REX	17171	101161	1.66377	2.17301	2,36286	2.62498	
FRI*RET *10**-4	3.64154	3.93105	4 . 15322	5.15161	4. 68197	5.11323	5.50113	5.81178	6.19826	6.90183	7,30156		FRI*RET *10**-4	1,82317	1.93879	2,47929	2.44640		FRI*RET	101	1.74582	2.41651	2.11110	2.49731		FRT*RET	440	1.27.010	2.06945	2,39204	2.64362	3, 19729	
FC (CF) VK *10**3	1.97674	0626	0436	9592	2.037.46	0345	020	2.03124	2.01012	1.99294	97.70		FC (CF) VK *10**3	1,95865	2,06882	1.96812	2.05261		FC (CF) VK	C	2.02679	1.99162	20640.2	1.97762 2.04766		FC (CF) VK	2000	4.00979	1.98312	1.99371	2,03042	2.01036	
FC(LF)P *10**3	٠,٠	7	2.14709	•	2.08682	٠.	٩.	•	2.03144	266	1.94209		FC(CF)P	1,95083	2.15147	2,13993	2.13484		FC(CF)P	51.07	2.23610	2.20648	2.23323	2.01114		FC(CF)P	2000	2 45474	2,14498	2,22580	2.16036	2.12290	
FD (CF) G +10+3	2,11016	-	٠į,	4 6	į	2.03187	2,039+1	2.04632	2,03752	2.06410	2.05798		FC (CF) G *10**3	2,17464	2, 30441	2,36472	2, 39129		FC (CF) 6	11011	2, 16859	2,26881	2.43691	2,30118		FC (CF) G	2000	2 202 20	2, 39379	2, 39294	2, 37039	2,39498	
(CF) VK +10*+3	1,04713	1,95613	1.05192	1.03557	1.05050	1.04865	1.04311	1.04511	1.04004	1.03099	1.02472	X= 59.68	(CF) VK *10**3	1.01463	1.04555	1.02742	1.03899	X= 59.08	(CF) VK	5 + 10 T +	1.03657	1.03534	1.03555	1.01570	x= 59.63	(CF) VK	102001	1001001	1.03811	1.05033	1.05212	1.04421	
(CF)P *14**5	1,13933	1.10755	1.10503	1.034	1.0759		_	1.05705		1.01370	0066	E =N0 I	(CF)P *10**3	1.01063	1.08732	1.11711	1.08061	I ON= 3	(CF)P	\$ 1101.	1.10512	1.14704	1.12865	1.03291	10N= 3	(CF)P	07.070	1.64630	1.12284	1.17260	1.11945	1.10267	
(3F)6 *10**3	1.11751	56cff .	. 39428	1.13354	1.04793	1.04728	1.35285	1.05287	1.05004	1.05770	1.35666	STAT	(CF)G *10**3	1.12658	1640	1,23445	2134	STAT	(CF) 6	11044	1.10309	1.17344	1.23159	1.13188	STAT	(CF) G		1,27,390	1.25309	1.26065	1.22328	1.24199	,
X-44JT+	11.5933	13,5926	14.3310	17,1512	10.0344	17.5801	13.9726	20.1836	21.4914	7 4 3 9 9 4 1	25.4997	Y 3 1974	REX *10**-7	6.7037	7.1708	8.0534	9.0432	Y 5 1974	REX	7	6.8976	3.4116	7.32+4	9.2753	Y 17 1974	REX *10**-7		0++2-6	7.0810	7.8358	8.9700	9.9124 10.9451	
H≤ THETA +13++±	7.2195	7. 1994	3.21.4	00000	3.1708	3. 430.	10.7305	11.3748	12,1041	13.4046	14.1599	OATE= MAY	KE THETA * 13**-4	3.7093	4.1476	4.9210	5.1877	DATE= MA	RE THETA	4 .	3.6760	4. 4152	4.5412	5.2201	DATE= MA	RE THETA	4004	3.1030	4.0721	7.0442	5.2003	5.7035	
÷	2.13	2.12	2. 41 2. 93	7.4.7	2, 32	2.93	2.32	2.3+	2,93	2.93	2.32		E Ui	2.73	2.85	2,34	2.86		£,		2.63	2.85	2.94	2.82		iJ X	9	0 0	2.4	2.87	2.83	2.88	
4 I S	13.43	2 2 .	20.05	23.83	28. 39	31,37	34.19	35.73	33.55	41.03	47.23		PPPSIA	5.37	7.16	3.64 8.30	3.32		d d	410	5.30	3.37	3.36	3.28 10.43		PSIA	4	7	8,30	8.76	10.57	11.70	
4 I S G	5. 52	6.31	0.73						€		, ⊶		PNP			2.81			M C		2.24			3.23		PSIA		2 . 4	2.81	2.72		3.63	
¥ ★ () ₩ ()	.37.59	475.33	.77.73	500000000000000000000000000000000000000	463.30	165.30	160.00	163.57	469.25	163.92	465.59		TH JEG R	494.33	487.27	433.82	¥78.75		# L C	נו נו נו	473.69	+3+19	485.23	474.13		TH DEG R	1 to 2	100.001	500.78	453.31	487.03	483.10	
n ⊆ 3 ⊑ 2	+75.25 531.25									45.54	49** 31		10 350 9	476.25	470.90	.77.54	472.44		10	9	471.03	446.13	472.90	467.10		10 366 2	514.67	714.0	517.84	484.24	589.00	505.00	
00 4 I J	103.46	265,13	217.18	230022	239.26	203.19	293.44	301.84	322.09	350.90	379.14		POPSIA	95.85	73.17	30.49	91.46		P.0	10	63.17	77.61	79.41	90.24 97.46		POPSIA	7	71.56	80.73	32.57	102.75	111.93	

AF	FDI	-TR-	. 79-	- 31	36

TABLE I HEASURED SKIN FRICTIO4 COEFFICIENTS

.,-	FRX+REX :	. 38564	1.55407	76.677	200	10071	5.055/9	. 29666		X + D F X	+10+7		8.65085	8.56085	9.22958	11.74071	9.80671	10,37818	95066*	11,62145	• + + 0 5 2	13.53709	14.30603	14.90545	15.43552	.03838		FRX+REX	2-4-0	2.7 6336	.06822	. + 4227	3.70865	.88399	8.63659	17297	.75321	11.45523	45804	11.37056
	FRI*RET FR *10**-4 *1		78044				2.32098 2			CD 1+861 FB			9.16232 8											a	02352 15	_			*13**-4 *1	3.04473 2										
	_	+																		12,109,2			16	1,	.0	15.			•10									11,36827		17
	FC (CF) VK *10**3	2.05807	2.07418	20000	2000	0.0000	2.03537	2,05531		בנינטבוית	*10**3	,	1,91349	1,91849	1,91682	1.7 4 0 7 8	1,90342	1,90347	1.83244	1.83336	1.73348	1.75630	1.77130	1.77449	1.75553	1.70506		FC (CF) VK	*10**3	1.95342	1,96283	1.95920	1.93700	1. 31448	1,80226	1.90673	1.90832	1.74705	1. 43130	1.83346
	FC(CF)P	2.31128	2.32.59	0 00000	2 22763	40/07*7	2.21302	2,19246		9,000	*10 **3		1.79509	1.79503	1.75211	1.69388	1.75467	1,75214	1.71677	1.70655	1.63697	1.63993	~	1.62298	1.61349	1.01526		FC(CF)P	*10**3	1.96095	1.37211	1.95346	1.93494	1.51332	1.75065	1.77389	1.76185	1.70316	1.71.02	1.72507
	FC (CF) 6	2,44291	2.48062	2 20276	0 - 20 - 2	20 227 22	2,39803	2.40378		ט נטנוים	*10**3	!	1,67029	1.67029	1,71307	1.74988	1.67139	1.73712	1.67794	1.80166	1.86552	1.73564	1.73380	1,86376	1.87924	1.88979		F3 (CF) 6	.103	1.95372	1.92316	1.90466	1.91055	1.88523	1.83886	1.71749	1,71611	1.92348	1. 7725n	1,77792
X= 59.63	(CF) VK *10**3	1.067.83	1,06901		01000	1.05973	1,05432	1.05972	X= 71.68	70.1307	*10**3		. 38708	.98703	. 986 0 ₈	. 98454	.98190	.98087	.97604			. 37+23		. 37523	.97308	. 37325	X= 71.53	(CF) VK	*13**3	. 39913	1.03131	1.00093	1.01131	93056	. 37347	- 577 B.	30776	. 370.33	471 47	98026
m	(CF)P	1 1 3 9 2 1	1.19837	*****	1	1.12214	1.1-634	1,13043	.	0(30)	*10**3		. 32353	. 92359	. 90134	.95802	. 90517	.90283	. 83544	.83034	.92424	. 30422	83439	.89196	. 39778	,83984	STATEON= 4	(CF)P	*10**3	1.39304	1.00655	1.00106	.97943	46676.	. 34563	14606	50206	.92021	× 007 6	.43591
STATION=	(CF) 6 *10**3	1.76750	1.27.44.8		10000	1 . 2 < 5 U 1	1.24217	1.24196	STATIONE	0.600	+10++3	,	. 85 3 3 8	. 85 9 3 8	. 98126	69686.	.86221	+ 89515	. 36541	. 92 34 0	1.05328	.3575c	. 95464	1.0226+	1.02305	1.04107	STAT	(CF) G	* 10 * * 3	+99934	. 98.6	37336	. 96753	1.01980	. 39324	48.00	. 97364	1.03324	21015	. 31 30 b
E 4 1974	REX *10**-7	2000	0.0316		00000	(02).	7.8837	8.8139	7 1974) (1	*10**-7		33.56+7	33.56+7	35.7164	32.2261	37.5458	39+3259	42.2533	44.5030	39.7243	41.0319	43.3954	45.24.46	45.5927	43.2050	8 1974	X FI X	*10**-7	11.4773	12.5326	14.3651	15.4002	19.7672	28.8340	17.19.2	33.5512	37.5834	41.15.85	43.4322
DATE JUNE	RE THETA	1 1 26.9	3.5613		0000	4.5116	4 - 58 35	5.1418	DATE= MAY	A FUEL TO	*13**-4		18.2692	18.2692	19.4075	17.5139	20.3709	21.5684	22.7138	23.9212	21.4249	22.0347	23,3069	24.2842	25.0056	25.8077	DATE= MAY	RE THETA	+10	5.4082	7.0579	7.8401	3.6444	13,7512	15.5520	13.5312	20.8172	20.1546	22.0462	23.2393
	¥		2.4.0		5000	60.7	2.83	2.90		i i			2,90	2.90	2.93	2.83				2.90								tu T		2.83	7.84	2, 35	2.83	2.84	2.36	66.6	. 8.	2,89	2.43	2.83
	PSIA	0	7.05		05.	3.50	3.32	10.36		o	PSIA		31.37	31.37	33.08	36.42	35.60	38.13	40.07	42.48	45.27	45.38	43.00	50.17	52,01	54.43		ď	PSIA	2,16	10.18	11.43	12,35	17.27	26.75	33.05	35. 37	35,36	37.42	43.29
	PEN		2.27		-	•	•	•		ā	PSIA									12.05								æ å	PSIA											11.50
	TW DEG R	60	82.001		*F*C0C	450.81	491.50	486.91		3	0EG R		452.72	452.72	453.05	454.89	452.39	452.39	452,33	451.73	69**2*	440.61	440.28	440.28	440.28	439.95		T.	0£6 R	473.33	465.51	46.654	46.657	423.55	420.00	46.44	46.87	420.03	1.8.81	448.16
	T0 0EG 3	20 20	515.43		24.016	16.004	511.48	508.95			2 SEC -		470.26	470.26	471.54	525.08	472.17	472.17	471.54	472.81	525.72	518.71	519,35	518.71	519.35	521.26		10	J <u>ē</u> 6 ₹	462.34	459.73	457.24	457.87	461.05	465.52	460.42	62-654	471.26	450.42	461.05
	PO		70.75							ć	PSIA															478.90		9	PSIA	91.74			124.77							357.80

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TABLE I RASJAED SKIM FRICTION COMFFICIEN

- FR-	-79-			_	.		٠.					۰.		۸ -												_	۸.	•	• -		. 6	•		
		FRX+ 2EX	5.53676 8.06757	10.6.080	9.96789	11.23703	12,16240		FRX+REX	1-1-01-	2,32563	5.39766	5,65707	6.35063	5.5304	7.03098	7.40756	7.66736		FRX*REX	410**-7	3,30581	3.18987	409684	4.35870	5.27649	5.47792	5,96169	6.28294	6.45877	7.32009	7.65618	8.05211	9.11713
		FR 1 * K = 1	5.00334 8.22105	10.77631	10.36252	611.50	12.45334		FRT*RET	*10	2.44738	5.73.56	6.0005	6.33127	7.01775	7.37142	7.76021	8.05368		FRT*RET	7-44014	3, 35775	3.05658	4.59318	5.15806	5.21780	5.78801	6.20425	6.48092	7.15486	7.49418	7.81161	8.15250	9.33195
		FC (CF) 4K	~ ~	8350*	1.83076	2 2 C A	1.85330		FC (CF) VK	*10**3	1.8.3.9	1.89330	1.89106	1.83423	1.89132	1.87217	1.87231	1.87302		FC (CF) VK	*10**3	1.59816	1.65594	1.85861	1.83555	1.80590	1.8895+	8593	1.84126	1.81714		1.823.8	9000	1.83603
		FC(CF)P	1.90031	1.76163	1.77526	4000	1.66532		FC(CF)P	.103	2,06073	1.87172	1.59129	1.87706	1.45769	1.63173	1.63331	1.80664		FC(CF)P	*10 * * 3	1.55862	1.70975	1.89344	1.43564	1.90485	1.93443	1.68265	1.88250	1.8 3952	1.01396	1.62802	1.78128	1.77874
		FC (CF) G	1.87633	1,84532	1.65363	7.482	1.78264		F2 (CF) 6	*1 C* # 3	2,40278	2,06834	2, 11137	2,09569	2 07358	2.02716	2,05195	2,04001		FC (CF) G	*10**3	2, 02292	2, 34271	2.09866	2.17053	2,11000	2,13314	2,09849	2,02910	1. 90/43	1.94560	1.99457	1,93841	2,01853
IENTS	x= 71.05	(CF) VK	.93890	.97527	.98485	2 4 0 C C	.37613	X= 33.03	(CF) VK	*13**3	. 95825	. 956 41	.36+73	90164	96193	930040	.95658	. 95773	X= 83.53	(CF) VK	*10**3	. 33549	.91883	. 383 36	. 98/51	. 93273	.0686	.97842	. 971 98	. 36870	.96570	• 96305	,957 01	.96674
SKIN FRICTION COMPFICIENT	STATION= 4	(CF1P *13**3	1.02471	. 93635	. 92665	C # 1100	. 83443	STATION= 5	(CF)P	.103	1.07119	.95540	.96481	.95798	94655	.93583	. 93666	.92090	STATION= 5	(CF)P	•13••3	.87430	.94299	1.03496	33476	1.00325	1.01254	* 99095	. 99375	40000	.95751	* 96544	94266	. 93658
4 FRICTIO	STAT	(CF) 5 *10**3	1.00754	.93174	. 36235	00000	13556	STAT	(CF)6	.10.43	1.24899	1.05531	1.07708	1.06356	1.05760	1.03564	1.04836	1.03985	4	9 (30)	*10**3	1.13+74	1.29209	1,11036	1.14379	1,11130	1.11316	1.09326	1.07114	1.04779	1.02700	1.05340	1.05227	1.06284
MEASUMED SKI	Y 20 1174	REX •10••-7	13,3656	32.94.6	36.58+7	200000	43.5029	4 3 1974	e. X	201-	404.6	22.2454	23.3592	24.7200	25.1483	28.9537	30.3270	31,5558	NE 12 197		*10**-7	10.7351	10.76.7	15.86.9	16.5830	19.2047	20.2032	21.7264	22,7630	24.14.48	26.5211	27.7093	29.0569	32.9538
4 1	JATE= MAY	PE THETA *13**-4	13,3625	19.8862	19.8525	23 2000	23.5382	DATE = MA	RE THETA	1-101.	5.1413	12.0653	12,5399	13,3306	14.0913	15.4578	16.2321	16.895+	DATE= JUNE	RE THETA	+	5,5699	5.6890	8.7702	9.2449	10.5773	11.1763	11,9009	12,3950	13.1299	14.3322	14.9314	15.5687	17.7636
		111 Y	2.37	2.83	2.93	,	2.93		7		2.75	2.8+	2.8.	2 · B ·	200	2.8	2.84	2.85		Ħ		2.64	2.63	5.84	2.85	2.8	2.87	2.86	2.35	2.63	2.65	5.85	2.84	2.87
		PP	17.91	36.43	38.00	\$ 2 ° 0 °	44.07		ď	PSIA	5.63	16.13	17.26	16.39	13.42	21.80	23,20	23.87		đ	PSIA	8.17	8.51	12.83	13.76	16.10	17.14	18.51	19.76	20.99	25.92	54.43	25,33	28.52
		ME	5.47						3 0.	PSIA	4		•	•	•			•		ď	PSIA		•	•	64.	•			•	•		•	•	8.57
		7 530 056 2	437.15	436.82	405.33	600	453.57		*	06.6 R	480.85	*65.79	466.45	466.45	466.45	466.12	465.46	465.79		=	DEG R	500.05	501,31	479.13	479.12	678.BD	478.80	478.80	478.80	# 1 9 7 4 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	478.14	478.14	478.14	469.00
		70 JEG ₹	476.75	477.33	497.57	*5.0F*	489.37		2	0.56	465.45	460.35	459.72	459.72	66.094	160.33	461.63	461.63		10	0EG R	521.51	520.25	506.45	506.45	506.45	505.82	506.45	506.45	505.82	505.82	505.02	505.19	500.17
		PO	159.63	319.27	339.45	357.60	396.33		6	PSIA	62,39	152,29	159,63	168,81	179.82	198.17	209,17	218,35		9	PSIA	79.14	86.08	125.15	132,52	152.76	161.96	173.01	180.37	191.41	209,82	219.02	228.22	259.51

AFFD	1 1	v_7.	2 2 1	1

TABLE I MEASURED SKIN FRICTION COEFFICIENTS

TO THE DW WE RETHER BIX (CF) 5 (CF) P (179.4 F2) (CF) V (27.5) 5 (CF) V (27.5)
2.1
10
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
\$\$11111111111111111111111111111111111
23.00

AFFDL	_TP_	79_	21	36
AFFDL	-71-	/ 7-	21	30

TABLE I MEASURED SKIN FRICTION COEFFICIENTS

STATION= 8 X= 119.68

DATE= MAY 14 1974

FRX*REX *10**-7	4.13543	4.97253 5.00648	6.32521	6.73016	7.61651	8.11062	9.54792	9.48390	9.15795	9.44855	10.03258	10.63934	11,10313	11.59030	12.07490	13.10434	14.18163
FRI*RET	3.93629	4.83486	6.39726	6.57873	7.50611	8.11636	9.21006	8.37555	6.49712	9, 32035	9.307.2	10.35557	10.78726	11,19713	11.08842	12.56835	13.53976
FC (CF) VK *10**3	1.59639	1.65479	1.64437	1.67639	1.63905	1.70779	1.65640	1.70701	1.67504	1.70944	1.69264	1.68585	1.68355	1,67325	1.67889	1.66420	1.65771
FC(CF)P *10**3	1.79485	1.92577	1.06375	1.83632	1.81803	1.30190	1.83037	1.79874	1.71371	1.75789	1,72703	1.72311	1.71044	1.68973	1.70954	1.08432	1.66598
F0(CF)6	1.84527	2,00390	1.85750	1.89728	1,91979	1.87944	1.99583	1.89584	1.89755	1.83990	1.89590	1.86327	1.88266	1.88168	1.85596	1.90804	1.91133
(CF) VK +10*+3	.89174	.89996	. 89548	.90588	.91251	.91*18	. 90743	.91353	. 30227	.9126	.906+1	. 30355	.90198	.39778	68886.	60968*	.83279
(CF)P	.99123	1.05522	. 96919	.97564	. 97641	. 96456	64966*	.96261	. 92255	.93850	. 92483	. 92352	.91638	• 90662	.91530	.90693	42768.
(CF) G	1.01681	1.09807	1.01154	1.02525	1.03107	1.00507	1.08656	1,01512	1,02152	1.01431	1,01526	1,00132	1,00365	1,00361	. 39369	1.02739	1.02337
REX *10**-7	13,3060	16.5324	21.5530	23.2737	26.6287	28,5758	31,7159	29.8891	31.36+3	33.+679	35,29,35	37.3430	39.0249	40.6311	*2.54.40	45.2434	48.35+0
RE THETA	7.2936	3.1061	11.3142	12,2967	14.0943	15,1201	16.6557	15.7912	16,6651	17.6253	19.4787	13.4832	20.3152	21.0646	22.0493	23,3683	25.1717
ž E	2.63	2.75	2,75	2,73	2.80	2.91	2.80	2.81	2,73	2.82	2,81	2.31	2,31	2.83	2.81	2.33	2.63
dd dd	7.78	9.6	12.24	13,39	15.69	16.81	19.51	17.72	18.53	19.79	20.91	22,39	23.46	24.36	25,95	27.34	29, 95
PSIA	3.18	3.26	4.52	5.10	5, 35	2.69	5.0	, 9°	6.44	6,61	7,03	7.45	7.78	8.12	8 . 45	8.87	3.62
TW 056 R	497.01 500.94	488.09 88.09	76.084	481.29 481.63	481.63	481.63	** 2 * 2 *	481,30	*80.97	481.63	+81.29	480.97	+81.29	+63,32	483.55	471.15	471.80
70 3€6 ₹	518.95 520.22	488.21 513.24	508.17	508.83 508.83	510.07	209.44	4.30.61	503.44	509.44	209.4+	500°44	203.4+	209.44	508.17	508.17	503.10	503.73
POPSIA	73.39	91.74	113.76	124.77	144.95	155.96	161.47	163.30	172.48	163.49	192.56	203.67	215.84	220.18	231,19	245.20	262,39

TABLE II
SKIN FRICTION COEFFICIENTS USING DIFFERENT PRESTON TUBE EQUATIONS

R _e x 10 ⁻⁴	(C _f) _Y × 10 ³	(C _f) x 10 ³	(C _f) x 10 ³	(C _f) _{p × 10} 3	(c _f) x 10 ³	(C _f) _p -(C _f) _{VD}
2.3370 3.2761 4.1767 4.4155 4.9210 5.6147 6.3785 8.1077 8.3378 8.6417 9.3988 11.1763 11.1997 11.2632 13.1299 13.3083 13.2274 14.6503 14.9314 16.6557 18.2692 20.3709 22.0493 22.1416 48.9586	1.26530 1.117585 1.13721 1.10844 1.06721 1.10622 1.12831 1.00834 1.02386 1.01883 1.00443 0.96869 0.97336 0.97134 0.93319 0.94325 0.94313 0.92540 0.90738 0.93799 0.85977 0.855977 0.855067 0.72639	1.29337 1.21583 1.19045 1.16309 1.08666 1.13675 1.14275 1.02855 1.04868 1.08143 1.03286 1.01196 1.04444 1.00668 0.98223 0.98085 1.01914 1.00462 0.96041 0.98565 0.92090 0.89935 0.90342 0.90906 0.80079	1.117686 1.111981 1.12423 1.10912 1.06298 1.10919 1.15336 1.06906 1.04636 1.10727 1.03528 1.05512 1.09129 1.05564 1.03838 1.03895 1.07774 1.07665 1.02495 1.06190 0.98579 0.97500 0.98618 1.02249 0.95610	1.24617 1.117116 1.15099 1.12717 1.07233 1.11747 1.14152 1.03562 1.03969 1.06982 1.02428 1.01254 1.03750 1.01181 0.98554 0.98847 1.01483 1.00412 0.96544 0.99649 0.92359 0.90517 0.91530 0.93015 0.83327	1.26037 1.118410 1.15568 1.14798 1.14501 1.12156 1.13328 1.10666 1.06006 1.06884 1.03786 1.03401 1.03106 1.04513 1.01437 1.02421 1.00674 0.99588 0.99686 1.00000 0.95352 0.94065 0.95103 0.96987 0.86233	-1.13 -1.09 -0.41 -1.81 0.09 0.62 0.80 0.83 -4.12 -0.36 -3.14 -3.77 -2.08 -2.84 -3.15 -1.92 -1.31 0.73 -3.19 -4.10 -3.37 -3.97 -3.49 -0.35 -3.76

APPENDIX A

THEORETICAL SKIN FRICTION COEFFICIENTS

The measured skin friction coefficients were compared with the theoretical calculations of Van Driest (11) and (14), the work of Wilson (10), and the semi-empirical method of Spalding-Chi(6) and the Spalding-Chi method presented by Komar (15). The measurements were also compared with Shang's et al. (12) computer code; however its details are not presented because of its complex form. In Shang's code the skin friction coefficients is basically the same as Van Driest's value.

The skin friction coefficient equations used in this report are briefly outlined below. The Van Driest theory was taken from Reference14 and is written slightly different than the form found in Van Driest's original paper (11). This particular form was chosen because it lends itself more readily to hand calculations. It is reproduced here as it appears in Reference 14, namely;

$$(c_f)_{VD} = \frac{\left[\frac{2A_1^2 - B_1}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{B_1} + 4A_1}}\right]^{+\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{B_1}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{B_1} + 4A_1^2}}\right)}{r(\frac{Y-1}{2})M_e^2\left[17.08 \log \bar{R}_{e_\theta}\right]^2 + 25.11 \left(\log \bar{R}_{e_\theta}\right) + 6.012}\right]}$$
(A.1)

where

$$A_1 = M_e \sqrt{r(\frac{\gamma-1}{2}) \frac{T_e}{T_w}}$$
 (A.2)

$$B_{1} = A_{1}^{2} + \frac{T_{e}}{T_{w}} - 1 \tag{A.3}$$

and

$$\bar{R}_{e_{\theta}} = \sqrt{\frac{T_{e}}{T_{w}}} \left[\frac{1 + \frac{220}{T_{w}(10^{9/T_{w}})}}{1 + \frac{220}{T_{e}(10^{9/T_{e}})}} \right] R_{e_{\theta}}$$
(A.4)

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Wilson's skin friction coefficient equation is given in Reference $10\ \mathrm{as}$

$$(c_f)_W = \frac{\alpha^2}{(\ln R_{e_A} + \beta)^2}$$
 (A.5)

where

$$\alpha = \frac{0.55484}{\sqrt{\sigma}} \sqrt{\frac{T_e}{T_w}} \sin^{-1} \sqrt{\sigma}$$
 (A.6)

$$\beta = 1.54246 + \ln \left(\frac{\mu_e}{\mu_w}\right)$$
 (A.7)

and

$$\sigma = \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} M_{e}^{2} / 1 + \frac{\gamma - 1}{2} M_{e}^{2}$$
 (A.8)

The Spalding-Chi skin friction coefficient was calculated from References 6 and 15. Both methods are semi-empirical and yield the same results. The method outlined below is that of Komar (15) which consists of a least squares curve fit to the tabulated data presented by Spalding-Chi in Reference 6. Both these methods are difficult to use; Reference 6 because of the necessity to interpolate between the tabulated values and Komar's closed form equation because of its numerical series form with complex coefficients. Between the two methods, Komar's method is preferred; the skin friction coefficient becomes

$$(c_f)_{SC} = (\frac{1}{F_c}) \exp \left[\sum_{j=1}^{10} g_j' \left(\ln F_{R\theta} \cdot R_{\theta_{\theta}} \right)^{j-1} \right]$$
 (A.9)

where

$$a_0 = T_w/T_e$$
 (A.10)

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$$b_0 = 1 + r \left(\frac{\gamma - 1}{2}\right) M_e^2 - \frac{T_w}{T_e}$$
 (A-11)

$$c_0 = -r \left(\frac{\gamma - 1}{2}\right) M_e^2$$
 (A·12)

$$\frac{1}{F_{c}} = \left[\sqrt{-C_{o}} \left\{ \sin^{-1} \left(\sqrt{\frac{-b_{o} - 2C_{o}}{\sqrt{b_{o}^{2} - 4_{a_{o}} c_{o}}}} \right) - \sin^{-1} \left(\sqrt{\frac{-b_{o}}{b_{o}^{2} - 4a_{o}} \frac{c_{o}}{c_{o}}} \right) \right\} \right]$$
(A.13)

and

$$F_{R\theta} = \frac{(T_{aw}/T_e)^{0.772}}{(T_w/T_e)^{1.474}}$$
 (A.14)

The coefficients in Equation A.9 were determined by $Komar^{(15)}$ and are tabulated below.

j	g ˈj
1	-8.1597880
2	3.8659884
3	-0.86304234
4	-0.22725503
5	0.14047119
6	-0.029148057
7	0.0032405621
8	-2.0526747 x 10 ⁻⁴
9	6.9816431 x 10 ⁻⁶
10	-9.8965784 x 10 ⁻⁸

In each of the above three methods the assumptions are that we have an adiabatic wall and since its for a flat plate, the pressure gradient is zero. All methods take into account the compressibility effect.

APPENDIX B

ERROR ANALYSIS IN SKIN FRICTION MEASUREMENTS

An error analysis in the measuring methods used in obtaining the skin friction coefficients will be presented. The original measurements were made with a shear stress balance. This balance was calibrated statically in the range of 0 to 6.94 grams by both the contractor and the Flight Dynamics Laboratory. The calibration is of the form

$$F = \left(\frac{dF}{dE}\right)E + F_0 \tag{B.1}$$

where dF/dE is the balance sensitivity in gm/volt, F_0 is the null output in volts, and E is the balance linearity in percent of full scale output. The procedure was to apply a known weight (F_i) in grams on the floating element of the balance and recording its electrical output (E_i) in volts. The method of least squares was then applied to determine both balance sensitivity and its null output. The mathematical expressions used for this purpose were

and

$$F_{0} = \frac{\int_{1}^{n} E_{i}^{2} \int_{1}^{n} F_{i} - \int_{1}^{n} E_{i} \int_{1}^{n} E_{i} F_{i}}{\int_{1}^{n} E_{i} \int_{1}^{n} E_{i} \int_{1}^{n} E_{i} F_{i}}$$

$$= \frac{\int_{1}^{n} E_{i}^{2} \int_{1}^{n} F_{i} - \int_{1}^{n} E_{i} \int_{1}^{n} E_{i} \int_{1}^{n} E_{i} F_{i}}{\int_{1}^{n} E_{i}^{2} - \int_{1}^{n} E_{i} \int_{1}$$

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where "N" is equal to the total number of points recorded during the calibration process. The balance linearity is defined as

$$\varepsilon \approx \frac{F - F_i}{F_{F,S,O}} \times 100 \tag{B.4}$$

where F is obtained from Equation B.1, F_i is the corresponding calibration weight in grams, and $F_{F.S.0.}$ is the balance full scale output, i.e., 6.94 grams.

At the Flight Dynamics Laboratory the balance was calibrated in both the vertical and horizontal position since it was to be employed in both modes.

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These calibrations are tabulated below:

		AFI	r.m.s. of	
F _i	Contractor (Vertical)	(Vertical)	(Horizontal)	Three Calibration
	Ei	Ei	Ei	Ei
gm	volts	vo1ts	vo1ts	volts
0 .001 .002 .005 .010 .020 .050 .060 .069 .100 .500 .694 1.00 1.50 2.00 2.50 3.00 3.50 4.00 4.50 5.00 5.50 6.00 6.94	0 .0007 .0014 .0036 .0072 .0145 .03610723 .1444 .3612 1.445336131 3.6131 3.6131 4.3355 5.0149	0 .3600 .7218 1.0828 1.4453 1.8058 2.1673 2.5273 2.8918 3.2513 3.6123 3.9723	_0	0 .0007 .0014 .0036 .0072 .0145 .03610723 .1444 .35897228 1.0712 1.4449 1.8027 2.1651 2.5261 2.8840 3.2420 3.6067 3.9670 4.3355 5.0149

The results of the calibrations are presented in the following table and indicate that the balance has excellent calibration repeatability with linearities well within one half of one percent of full scale output.

Organization	dF dE (Sensitivity) gm/volt	F _O (Null Output) gm	ε (Linearity) % of F.S.O.
Contractor (Vertical) AFFDL (Vertical) AFFDL (Horizontal) r.m.s. Average	1.3839	2.429x10 ⁻⁵	003
	1.3840	7.1444x10 ⁻⁴	.040
	1.3886	3.4672x10 ⁻³	360
	1.3852	1.5148x10 ⁻³	210

The percent difference resulting from various calibration have been calculated. These calculations are in percent of full scale output and are arbitrarily referred to the contractors calibration as a standard. They are presented in the following table for assumed values of the balance output.

	DIFFERENCE IN PERCENT OF FULL SCALE OUTPUT REFERRED TO CONTRACTOR CALI- BRATION				
E gm	AFFDL (Vertical)	AFFDL (Horizontal)	r.m.s. Average		
0	.010	.003	.002		
1 1	.012	.072	.020		
2	.013	.140	.055		
3	.015	.208	.057		
4	.016	.276	.075		
5	.018	.344	.094		
6	.019	.412	.112		

In general, the difference is always less than one percent of full scale, with the greatest difference occurring at near full scale operation. The maximum difference occurs when the balance is used in its horizontal position. For E=6 volts this difference is slightly below one half of one percent of full scale output.

An error analysis of the Preston tube skin friction coefficient by differentiation of the Preston tube equation can become tedious; therefore, the analysis presented in this report will be numerical in nature. Since all Preston tube equations are somewhat similar, the analysis will be carried out for the form given by Equation 17. The sample calculations will be referred to the measurement taken at station 1 where X = 28.68 inches for an edge Mach number of 2.90 and a momentum thickness Reynolds number of 2.0675 x 10^4 . The corresponding Preston tube skin friction coefficient was 0.0012535 for the following test condition.

Po	T _o	T W	P _w	Pp
psia	°R	°R	psia	psia
82.57	516.32	500.95	2.62	8.77

53

Assuming that all instruments result in correct data except the wall static pressure (p_w) transducer which now is 5% larger than 2.62 psia or 2.75 psia. Then a step-by-step calculation as described in Section IV of this report produces a skin friction coefficient of 0.0012033 which is 4.01% less than the reference value of 0.0012535. Still another example is to assume that the static (wall) pressure transducer is correct and gives a reading of 2.62 psia while the Preston impact transducer reads 5% too high or 9.21 psia. This leads to $C_f = 0.0011462$ corresponding to

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a decrease of 8.56% in the skin friction coefficient. The results of various calculations are summarized in the following table:

Percent Change					
p _W	P _p	(C _f)			
+5	0	-4.01			
0	+5	-8.56			
+5	+5	1.12			
+5	-5	-9.19			

According to the above table the greatest error in the skin friction coefficient (for this case only) is -9.19% and is the result of a +5% error in the wall static pressure coupled with a -5% error in the Preston tube impact pressure reading.

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INFORMATION

ERRATA - December 1980

The following corrections are applicable to AFFDL-TR-79-3136, "Skin Friction Measurements at a Mach Number of Three and Momentum Thickness Reynolds Numbers Up to a Half Million," UNCLASSIFIED report, September 1980:

Page 47

Change heading in column seven to read

VD_x 100

Page 50

Change Equation A.6 to read

$$\alpha = \frac{0.55484}{\sqrt{\sigma}} \sqrt{\frac{T_e}{T_w}} \sin^{-1} \sqrt{\sigma}$$

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